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GROWING OPTIMISM DISCLOSED IN SURVEY OF FARMING IN WEST; RURALISTS' PLIGHT OVERDRAWN

Wheat Price Working Hardship, but Agriculturists Who Market Co-operatively and Follow Diversified Cropping Are Succeeding—Live-Stock Market Fair

Noisy Electioneering to the Contrary, Leaders Insist Outlook Is Comparatively Bright for Ruralists If They Will Adopt Better Business Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—That the farming situation in the middle west is not as bad as painted is evidenced by a telegraphic survey made by The Christian Science Monitor. In half a dozen or more states agricultural authorities report conditions better than a year ago. The plight of the wheat farmer is not discounted, but to consider that the gloom of his misfortune rests on every farm-house is found to be very much of an exaggeration.

Financial conditions of farmers in Iowa, the greatest corn State in the Union, are much better than in 1921, and the outlook is encouraging, reports the State Farm Bureau secretary. The Monitor's canvass was made largely of farm bureau chiefs. At the Illinois Agricultural Association, the farm bureau organization here, Illinois farmers are reported generally on a sounder financial basis than since the war slump, and conditions on the whole improving. Illinois ranks second in corn production, a crop usually nearly doubling wheat in total value. In Kansas, the banner wheat State, the farmer who followed diversified agriculture, including dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry, is better off than a year ago, according to Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation, though owing to the wheat farmer's plight the State is no better off than last year.

From Ohio, Utah, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Colorado come notes of some improvement. Arkansas farmers are reported on the best financial basis in the last decade. Cotton growers in Texas, however, are much concerned over prices.

Thinking in Terms of Wheat
In the northwest some farm officials refuse to believe that there can be a bright spot anywhere in the country's agriculture; and elsewhere, in Missouri for instance, where corn is a much bigger crop than wheat, Farm Bureau Headquarters appears to think only in terms of wheat.

Adverse reports are heard from other central states. The results of the survey do not minimize ill fortune on the farms, but they cast it into a better focus.

There are bright spots without question. At Sears, Roebuck Company, the mail order house, whose big field is the farm trade, farmers are reported "buying more." A Monitor correspondent was told there yesterday that farmers' buying had improved considerably last fall and this spring and that the outlook was for good business.

Cattle and sheep are yielding a fair profit, according to J. G. Brown, head of the Co-operative Live Stock Enterprise.

Dairy products prices have held up; while hogs are below cost of production, the "crop" is the biggest in 25 years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable crops have been good this year.

The greatest amount of eggs laid up in storage on record is reported at headquarters of the National Poultry, Butter and Eggs Association here.

Montana has been cheered a mile by good wool prices.

Some of these items may gladden the consumer more than the producer, disheartened by crop below cost of production in various major crops. At any rate "mother earth" seems generally to have done her part this year.

Co-operative Marketing
Diversified farming and co-operative marketing will be the winners. Owing to its diversified basis Wisconsin farming is reported on fairly satisfactory ground. Even in hard-hit North Dakota Dr. J. L. Coulter, president of the State Agricultural College, finds that a fifth to a sixth of its farmers who have diversified are making satisfactory progress. Stock and dairy farmers are doing fairly well in most conspicuous, unfortunately Minnesota. Diversification has been a bulwark in Iowa, a help in Colorado, and elsewhere.

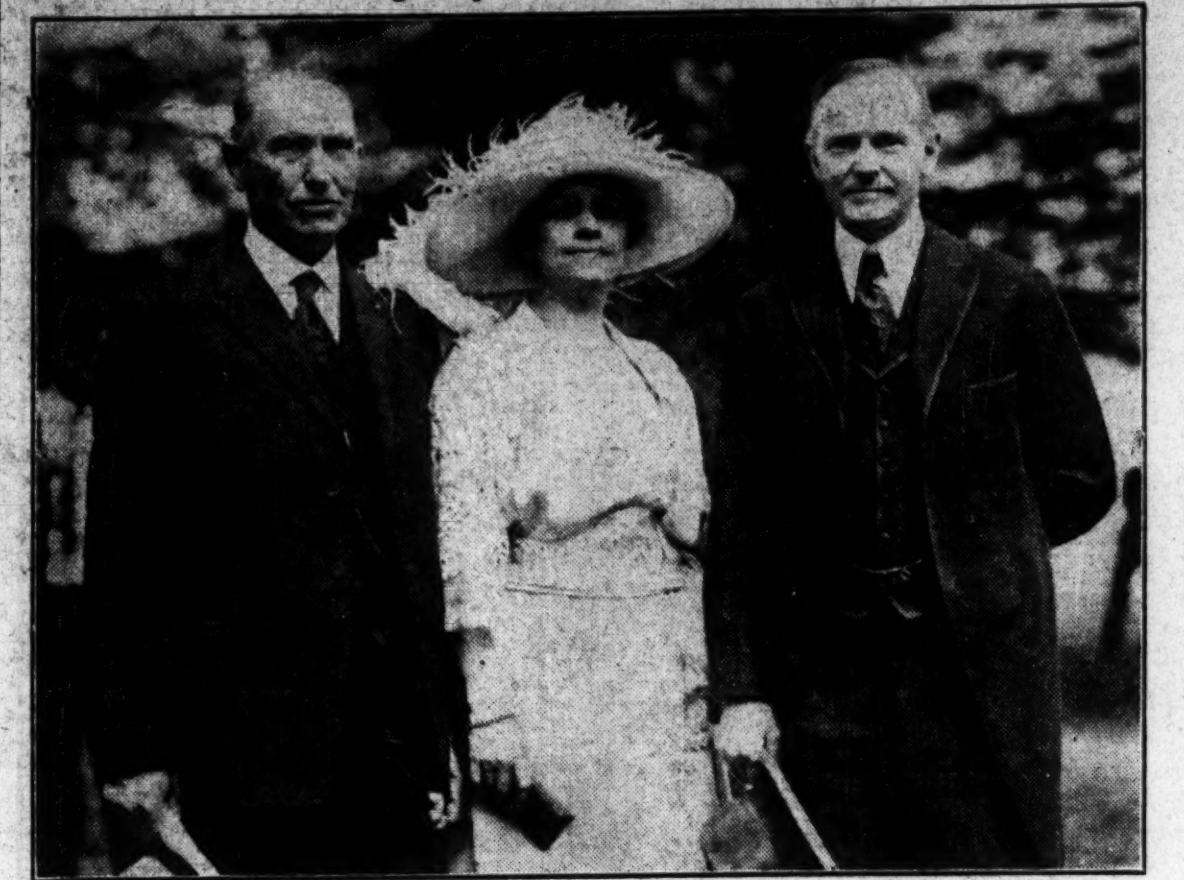
Co-operative marketing sentiment is growing apace among farmers in this time of trial. The American Farm Bureau Federation is going to raise the wheat growers' predicament by the forelock. It has been organizing a co-operative marketing program for the wheat states early this fall. "An elaborate and ambitious program for the marketing of grain," as Walton Petet, director of the Federation's co-operative marketing department, described it. He added:

I think co-operative marketing offers the only real hope. Intelligent self-help is the only real help the farmer is going to get. The trouble is economic and it will yield to economic remedies only applied by the farmers. The remedy for the wheat situation lies in the proper business organization of the farmers providing a better form of distribution. The farmer is a manufacturer without a sales department. This will be supplied by co-operative marketing. Present farm conditions are pushing it on. Farmers are accepting it everywhere. I don't know of a state where it is not now the dominant thought among farmers.

Cattle and Sheep Profitable
"Cattle, if efficiently handled are bringing the farmer a reasonable profit, but hogs are selling below cost of production," in the opinion of John G. Brown, president of the National

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Trio That Centered Eyes of World on Little Green Mountain Farm



President Coolidge With Mrs. Coolidge and His Father, John C. Coolidge, Who Administered Oath of Office at Plymouth, Vt., in the Early Morning Hours of Friday

BRITAIN TO MAKE LAST EFFORT TO OBTAIN UNITED ALLIED ACTION

Conversations Between England and France to Be Continued—Great Satisfaction Felt at Italian Support

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The door to negotiations between the Allies over the Franco-German crisis has not been closed, and all the indications are that there will be a continuation of conversations between England and France. Three or four days probably will elapse, however, before any new moves are made. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, left Downing Street yesterday for Astley Hall near Stourport. He will not return to London before Tuesday or Wednesday. This means that nothing will be done till he comes home. Then it is announced a cabinet session will be held to consider a draft reply to the latest communication by the Allies. In well-informed quarters it was said this morning that this British reply would probably embody fresh suggestions and constitute a last attempt by British statesmanship to effect united action by the Allies. A definite reply will be expected, which means that the conversations doubtless will extend over at least another fortnight.

The publication of the entire correspondence including the questionnaires by Great Britain's expected simultaneously, or possibly a day or two in advance of the next note to the Allies. This probably will include the text, or at least a summary of the forthcoming note.

The Italian reply to the last British note has caused much satisfaction here. Benito Mussolini, the Premier, concurs on essential points with the British stand and agreed that Germany should be advised to abandon passive resistance, and France and Belgium to make the occupation of the Ruhr "invisible." Italy does not adhere rigidly to the 1921 schedule of demands, but does insist on a simultaneous and parallel settlement of reparations and war debts.

As matters stand, the British public is still largely in the dark regarding what has happened in the exchange of notes between the Allies. With the exception of the German memorandum of June 7, the only correspondence yet available in textual form is the French reply to the British questionnaire which is published here this morning. All that is known of the other notes is what Premier Baldwin

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

EXTRA SESSION THOUGHT UNLIKELY

Senators, However, Informally Invited to Capital—Reorganization in Sight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An extra session of Congress, although urged upon the late President and being bruited anew in some quarters, is regarded as unlikely unless a new cloud appears on the horizon.

A call has gone out, signed by Albert B. Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate, for United States Senators to assemble in Washington for the observance of the late President. At that time there will doubtless be informal conferences as to future action.

Reorganization of Congress is very much to the front among party leaders. The advancement of Calvin Coolidge to the Presidency takes away one of the few advantages left to the regular Republicans in the case of a close vote. As Vice-President he could cast the deciding vote when there was a tie. The President pro tempore can vote only as a Senator. With the Republican majority whittled so fine and so many of the nominal Republicans radical rather than regular, the loss of a single potential vote causes deep concern.

A president pro-tempore is to be chosen at the coming session of Congress. It has been said that Senator Cummins will not be a candidate for re-election as he desires to devote his time largely to railway legislation, being chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He may be succeeded by Charles Curtis (Senator from Kansas, Republican whip), who recently been in conference with John T. Adams and other national party leaders. The radical element is expected to oppose Mr. Curtis, and Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, is talked of as a candidate who would be acceptable to the regulars and might win the support of a sufficient number of the radicals to insure his choice.

George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, will probably be the candidate of the radical group if they insist on putting up one of their own number.

The reorganization of the Senate committees, especially those on Foreign Relations and Finance, will involve a bitter fight. All along the line there will be a struggle on the part of the conservatives to retain control, and on the part of the growing progressives to wrest it from them.

IRISH EMERGENCY ACT BECOMES LAW

New Legislation Passed to Keep Prisoners Imprisoned

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—The bill for the preservation of the public safety in an emergency, passed by the Dail and the Senate, has received the royal assent. The Court of Appeals freed two prisoners yesterday and decided that Article 47 of the Constitution, which allows a referendum except in the case of money bills and bills declared by both houses to be necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace and safety, holds up the act for seven days.

To meet this unique situation, which makes possible the freeing of all military prisoners in the interval before the act becomes operative, a bill was passed by the Dail last night and the Senate this morning to make the act come into force immediately. The Labor members were absent from the Dail when the emergency bill was passed.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HARDING ORGANIZATION TO CONTINUE INTACT

Believes Policy of His Predecessor Best One to Follow for Present—Simplicity Marks First Day

"THIS IS YOUR GOVERNMENT,"
HIS FIRST STATEMENT SAYS

Mr. Christian and Brigadier-General Sawyer to Remain—Friday Designated as Nation-Wide Day of Mourning for Late Chief Executive—Services Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Calvin Coolidge today made his first official public utterance as Chief Executive of the Nation by declaring that the Government organization for the present would be operated along lines established by his predecessor. He assured newspaper correspondents that the "open-door" policy at the White House would be continued. In a message to the people of the Nation, he said, "This is your Government."

The President went about his new duties without ceremony. White House headquarters was established in his suite in the New Willard Hotel. Early in the day he greeted a few friends, glanced at messages bearing good wishes, and talked with a few officials regarding details of services for the late President Harding. He then talked with the correspondents.

Any statement as to the details of his future policies, the new President declared would be withheld until after the services for the late Chief Executive. Mr. Coolidge declined to say whether he had under consideration any changes of policy.

Mr. Christian Remains
George B. Christian Jr., as secretary to the President, and Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, as physician, would remain in their respective capacities until further notice, the President declared.

Regarding publicity, President Coolidge announced that the White House would be open to press representatives insofar as compatible with the public interest, that they may keep well informed of what the Administration is doing. The policy of the Executive to receive newspaper correspondents twice a week, which prevailed during the Administration of Harry S. New, Postmaster-General of the United States, conferred for a few minutes today with the President, but it was said after the conference that nothing had transpired of public interest. John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General, also called, as did Lieut.-Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, who has military aid, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

Colonel Sherrill discussed with the President arrangements for the services in honor of President Harding to be held here next week. Colonel Sherrill announced that President Coolidge had expressed a desire that former President Woodrow Wilson take part in the service for the late President. It was indicated that President Wilson would be apprised of this desire of the Chief Executive.

Services at Marlton
President Harding's body is due to arrive at the national capital at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday. President Coolidge and ranking officials will be at the Union Station to act as an escort.

Following the exercises at Washington President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge, William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and members of the cabinet will go with the body to Marlton, O., for the last services.

President Coolidge today designated next Friday as a day of nation-wide mourning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Among the officials with whom President Coolidge conferred during the morning were Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and E. J. Henning, acting Secretary of the Labor Department. Mr. Henning talked to the Chief Executive about the anthracite situation, telling him that he believed there would be no strike despite the collapse of negotiations between operators and miners.

Later Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord of the Budget Bureau called to give the new Executive a brief outline of the new federal estimates of receipts and expenditures. Another caller was the Rev. Dr. J. N. Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, which the President and Mrs. Coolidge have attended while in Washington.

While the President was busy in his office, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. New, wives of the Secretary of State and Postmaster-General, had a long visit with Mrs. Coolidge.

Westminster Abbey Urged for Memorial Ceremony

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 4.—The newspapers this morning are full of expressions of sympathy for the United States and more particularly for Mrs. Harding and the associates of the President. Proposals are being made for a memorial service, and Westminster Abbey is urged as a fitting place in which to hold it.

For this, the permission of the Dean of Westminster, Bishop Ryle, would

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be required and he is at present away and not expected back in London for a couple of months. Final decision in such an important matter would probably rest with the Archbishop of Canterbury who is also away from London and not due back till next Tuesday.

In the meanwhile the Embassy, which would be responsible for any arrangements is awaiting instructions on the matter from Washington.

HARBIN WAR LORD ABANDONS SEIZURE

United Consular Protest Saves
Railroad Land Office—
Fighting at Amoy

HARBIN, China, Aug. 3 (AP)—The concerted protest of the foreign consuls here over the seizure by Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord of the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway has caused the Chinese authorities to abandon the project. The land office will resume its previous status, although the Manchurian authorities announce that they reserve the right to take it over later.

AMOY, China, Aug. 3 (AP)—Fighting between Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces and troops of the north for the possession of Amoy has caused British marines and sailors to occupy the bund here. There was no resistance. The American gunboat Asheville was also arrived.

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (AP)—It is reported that northern Chinese gunboats at Amoy captured a steam launch flying the Japanese flag. The launch is said to have had money aboard for the payment of Dr. Sun's troops.

Miss Aldrich at Honolulu
HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—Miss Lucy Aldrich, sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived here today from China. Miss Aldrich was a captive of the Suchow train bandits last June and said she was well treated.

POTATOES SEIZED BY GERMAN WORKERS

DUISBURG, Aug. 4 (AP)—A group of workmen, from the village of Huttenheim armed themselves with clubs yesterday and went to nearby farms to force the farmers to sell potatoes to them. When they were refused the villagers went into the fields and dug up potatoes, leaving payment at the rate of 3000 marks a pound which is about half what the producers asked. This incident is believed to have solved the immediate food shortage, but minor demonstrations constantly are occurring. Everywhere housewives wait for hours in long lines before the groceries and butcher shops to get a fraction of their needs at ever-increasing prices.

SEIZURE OF FOUR STOCKS
HAVING received the information required under the Massachusetts Blue Sky Law, the State Department of Public Utilities today removed the ban placed on the sale of the securities of the Dominion Stores, Ltd., the Douglas Packing Company, the Titan Iron & Steel Company, Inc., and the Holbrook Company.

HUNGARY HAS MARTIAL LAW
BUDAPEST, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Government has declared martial law throughout Hungary as a result of the strike of the railroad engineers. The Cabinet refused the men's demands for higher wages, which were doubled Wednesday. The engineers' union has been ordered to dissolve and the strike leaders have been arrested.

TILE MAKERS FINED
CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Six terra cotta manufacturing concerns, charged with violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, entered pleas of guilty today before Federal Judge Cliffe, and fines ranging from \$1500 to \$3000 each were imposed. The firms are located in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver.

JACINTO BENAVENTE RETURNS
MADRID, Aug. 4 (AP)—Jacinto Benavente, winner of the 1922 Nobel Prize for literature, was accorded a warm welcome upon his return to Madrid today after an absence of nearly a year during which he visited the United States and Spanish-America.

GERMAN INVASION OBSERVED
BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The sixth anniversary of the German invasion of Belgium, on Aug. 4, 1914, was observed at 9:30 o'clock this morning. All traffic was stopped and the people stood still in the streets while the bells rang, the sirens sounded and guns were fired.

MR. HERRICK SAILS FOR AMERICA
HAYRE, Aug. 4 (AP)—Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador, sailed for New York today on the French liner Paris.

EVENTS TONIGHT
Theaters
Keith's—Yanderville, 2. 8.
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (Film).
3:15, 8:15.
Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 7. 8.

SUNDAY EVENTS
Free open-air show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Boston Common, 8:15.
Public band concert: Marine Park, Boston Common, McConnell Park, Franklin Park, World War Memorial Park, 3:30 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Broadcasting stations generally silent tonight out of respect to President Harding.

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MONITOR

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PARIS SPECULATES ON NEW PRESIDENT

Believes American Foreign Policy Will Not Change—Hearty Good Will Extended

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The many expressions of cordiality at the passing of President Harding disclose that it is not always realized how much American friendship is valued. As bit by bit the United States appears to have separated itself from European politics, the warmth of feeling has grown greater rather than diminished.

While France has reached the point when an open breach with England is regarded with some indifference, there has never been any alteration of affection for the United States. Non-ratification of the treaty, failure of the promised military pact, made no difference, and if France bitterly resents England's being a creditor, the debts toward America do not weigh so heavily. The smallest sign that America may re-enter Europe and, especially, assist France, is eagerly watched for and awaited.

Attitude to World Court
Thus, the move to join the World Court was hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

In the correspondence with England on reparations, just published, it will be noticed that Raymond Poincaré says he would welcome greater activity by the American representative on the Reparation Commission. The treatment of American visitors in France is highly significant. If of any standing the French are prepared to give them a public reception.

"What of Mr. Coolidge?"

It will, therefore, be readily understood how at this time the main question on all French lips is, "What will Calvin Coolidge do?" Not that anyone supposes that American assistance could be in any case come quickly enough to affect the present European crisis. France, England and Germany realize that they must work out the problems in their own way, and adjust their relationships without the smallest American intervention. But eventually it is really expected that America will pull its weight in world politics.

It will make a difference whether sooner or later. The general view is that it will not be easy for Mr. Coolidge coming to office in these circumstances to make any change in policy. Like Theodore Roosevelt, it is thought that he will merely carry on the policies of his predecessor and that, therefore, whatever chances there were of a gradual move toward Europe before the next election, now disappear.

That is how the situation is read over here, where there is the deepest interest in this point. But Mr. Coolidge has the complete good will of France and the warmest welcome is extended to him here.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH HIS SECRETARY

President Confers in New York;
Mr. Felt May Be His Secretary

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A meeting between the new President and Edward T. Clark, secretary to Mr. Coolidge, was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Commodore here. The nature of the meeting and what was discussed could not be ascertained, as those taking part in the conference refused to make any statement. Mr. Clark arrived in New York from Washington to join President Coolidge when the latter reached here from Vermont late yesterday afternoon.

The official position of secretary to the President will probably be filled

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Saturday and Sunday, unsettled, generally fair with light, shifting winds and slight change in temperature.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.
Southern New England: Somewhat unsettled Saturday and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Weather Outlook
Partly cloudy in the north Atlantic states, with no material change in temperature.

Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)
Albany 68 Kansas City 78
Atlantic City 76 Memphis 78
Boston 72 Montreal 68
Buffalo 72 Nantucket 68
Calgary 46 New Orleans 74
Chicago 74 New York 74
Cincinnati 74 Philadelphia 74
Denver 62 Pittsburgh 74
Des Moines 72 Portland, Me. 74
Eastport 50 Portland, Ore. 60
Galveston 80 San Francisco 52
Hatteras 80 St. Louis 74
Helen 42 St. Paul 68
Jackson 50 Washington 76

High Tides at Boston
Today, 5:53 p. m.; Sunday, 6:17 a. m., 6:43 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

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by Benjamin F. Felt of Boston, long a personal friend of President Coolidge. Mr. Felt was formerly secretary of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, and is actively connected with politics.

The report of his prospective appointment though still unconfirmed, came from several who had been in touch with the new President during his trip from Vermont to this city. George B. Christian Jr., secretary to the late President Harding, will tender his resignation to President Coolidge according to custom. It is thought that Mr. Christian will remain in office for a few weeks until affairs are straightened out.

British Airplane Tested in 1000-Mile Flight

LONDON, Aug. 4.—CAPT. NORMAN MACMILLAN and Capt. Geoffrey Mailes left Crofton this morning on a test flight of 1000 miles to Sweden as a preliminary to their attempting to fly round the world.

In the course of their journey they will attempt to break the altitude record, and are carrying special oxygen apparatus for this purpose.

One object of the flight is to test the new Jupiter air-cooled radial engine of 400 horsepower. Their machine, which is capable of 150 miles an hour, is one of the latest types, "a Bristol Fighter."

ITALIAN SENATOR FIGHTS "VINISMO"

Italy, He Charges, Spends Yearly
on Wine the Stupendous Sum
of 12,000,000,000 Lire

ROME, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—Archaeologists are often too much occupied with the past to study the social problems of the present. But Senator Boni, the director of the Forum and Palatine, finds time to cultivate flowers and combat alcoholism, or "vinismo," as he calls it, in a pamphlet, Senator Boni considers that the Italians drink too much. Italy consumes annually only 47,000,000 lire on agriculture, 648,000,000 lire on tobacco, but 12,000,000,000 lire on wine.

In 1914 the Italian vineyards covered 4,190,022 hectares, or more than double the area of the French and Spanish. In Apulia, where the wine is of poor quality, the vintage area has been trebled in 40 years.

Reduction of Licenses Desired
The present Government has taken measures to enforce the reduction of licenses by applying rigorously the law of 1913, which forbade the issue of new licenses, wherever the proportion of wine-shops exceeded one per 500 of the population. This had been evaded by the transfer of a license to a new proprietor, so that there was no reduction in their number.

Sensor Boni has collected a formidable anthology from the classics of passages directed against the abuse of wine. But the learned author appeals also to the experience of his contemporaries. He reports the words of the famous Bissolati, one of the finest characters of modern Italy: "As an Alpinist, I am an abstainer; as a Socialist, I hate wine, the worst enemy of popular education."

Alcoholism Increasing
Senator Lustig, the eminent Italian pathologist, states that "alcoholism is increasing in Italy." A Venetian wrote to Senator Boni that "the development of big industries has diminished in the workman the love of his own cottage; his only solace is the tavern."

Now that Giacomo Boni has been created a Senator, he will have a platform whence he can continue his campaign. He is not against the eating of grapes—quite the reverse. He is against the drinking of so much wine. Already the war has increased the area of cultivation in waste districts such as the mountainous Abruzzi and the Roman Campagna. But, as Senator Boni reminds us, Apulia, Sicily, and Sardinia were in antiquity "the most benign nourishers of Rome." Thus, he believes that the reduction of drinking would be economically, as well as morally, sound, and he deprecates the raising of revenue out of this vice of the people. Such is the message of this eminent archaeologist.

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PRESIDENT FACES HUGE TASK FREE OF POLITICAL DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement; permanent court; treaty with Turkey; Chester concessions; the general question of Mesopotamia; recognition of Mexico; and the Cuban situation, and a problem which, though technically a domestic issue, pertains also to an international question, the future status of the Philippines, with particular reference to the present controversy between Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the islands, and the native Filipino leaders.

So far as can be learned the counsel of Charles E. Hughes on foreign matters will be paramount, at least until the Executive gets a more comprehensive grasp of the problems before him.

That President Coolidge will support the policy endorsed by Mr. Harding of American participation in the World Court is deduced from his favorable utterances.

The clearness with which Mr. Harding made known his stand on the World Court issue in his last speeches has cleared the way for his successor to define his position.

Mr. Coolidge has said comparatively little regarding international relations in his public addresses, but he has on several occasions indicated his desire to see American foreign commerce built up. For this reason, he naturally desires to see conditions return to normal in Central Europe, and while it is not believed he would be willing to attempt any drastic role in an effort at effecting a settlement in the Ruhr, he doubtless would be willing to co-operate within certain limits, it is explained here.

One of the important questions upon which Mr. Coolidge will be called upon to act immediately is that of recognition of Mexico. The American and Mexican commissioners, who for more than three months have been discussing outstanding differences between the two nations which have proved a bar to the resumption of diplomatic relations, have virtually completed their work and their reports and recommendations to their respective governments are practically ready.

LANDLESS MEXICANS MAY SEIZE ACREAGE

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (AP)—A Presidential decree has been issued authorizing all Mexicans over 18 years of age who possess no real estate to seize any national or unappropriated land at any time with no further requirement than planting stakes on the property and notifying the Ministry of Agriculture. The seizure of privately owned land is prohibited.

The appropriations are to be limited to 25 hectares of irrigated land, 100 hectares of first-class land and 500 hectares of pasture land.

A hectare is approximately 2.5 acres.

PROCTER & GAMBLE ANNOUNCE PENSIONS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Employees of the Procter & Gamble Company in 20 cities of the United States and Canada, who recently received a guarantee of full-time employment, were advised by William Cooper Procter, president, yesterday, that the guarantee meant full-time employment up to the age of retirement and that upon retirement they will receive pensions of three-quarters pay as long as they live.

The innovations are extensions of the profit-sharing plan which the soap manufacturers inaugurated many years ago.

NEW YORK TO HAVE TWO NEW SUBWAYS

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Two new subways will be constructed in this city

Almost every hour of every day finds a crowd of folks buying shoes at the Coward Store. They come from near and far—many of the out-of-towners paying an annual visit, buying several pairs of Coward Shoes for different members of the family.

Our aggregate sales mount into the millions yearly permitting us to operate on a narrow profit margin. And our unassuming location away from the high rent centers keeps down overhead. Both of which directly benefit Coward wearers for we give values they can't excel elsewhere.

You might find it to your advantage to join the crowds enjoying Coward Shoes.

The
Coward
Shoe
"BORN IN U. S. A. PAT. DES. 1911"

Sold Nowhere Else
JAMES S. COWARD
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y., Near Warren St.

In the near future, one five miles in length, the other about four miles long. After holding up action on the project for more than a year, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday voted its approval of the new routes recommended by the State Transit Commission.

The first is known as the "Washington Heights route," and at its inception will run almost the entire length of Central Park, along the western side, from One Hundred and Tenth Street, where the park ends, it will run by way of Manhattan and St. Nicholas avenues to about One Hundred and Sixty-Second Street.

The second is called the "Brooklyn Cross-Town Route," and will run south in Brooklyn parallel to the East River. It will serve an urgent need, as most of the subway lines now operating as most of the subway lines now operating in Brooklyn run east and west.

HARDING DRY STAND PROVES INFUENTIAL

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—President Harding's influence for prohibition enforcement was emphasized here yesterday when Edwin A. Olson, United States Attorney at Chicago stirred up local officialdom with sharp criticism of its failure to support this measure of the law. For the first time the Chicago district attorney's office is vigorously supporting a prohibition enforcement.

Mr. Olson called by name the police force, municipal court, county board, and state courts and pointed out the deleterious influence of the wet city council. The chief of police answered by announcing a special drive on bootleggers. No such official broadside for prohibition's enforcement has been heard here before.

MORSE CASE ENDS; EIGHT ACQUITTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, his three sons, and four others were acquitted here today by a jury of charges of a conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with war-time ship construction and operation contracts.

Besides Charles W. Morse, the defendants were Edwin A. Morse, Benjamin W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, N. H. Campbell of New York, treasurer of the United States Steamship Company; Robert O. White of New York, president of the United States Transport Company; Rupert M. Murch of Augusta, Ga., president of the Georgia Shipbuilding Corporation; and Philip Reinhardt, formerly Emergency Fleet Corporation auditor at Alexandria.

HARDING MEMORIAL SENT
Members of the Executive Council of Massachusetts held a special meeting this morning at which a memorial expressing their esteem for Warren G. Harding and their sympathy for Mrs. Harding was adopted. The Council also authorized expenditures of funds for proper observances and the Governor will issue a proclamation when still, although much less so, he was in the early days of his political career. He smiles rarely, and when he does it is more of a twinkle. He works constantly. Vacations with him are a rarity.

TURCO-AMERICAN PACT READY

LAUSANNE, Aug. 4 (AP)—Provisional arrangements have been made for the signing this afternoon of the Turco-American treaty. The Turkish representatives said last night that final word had not arrived from Ankara, but they thought the authority to sign the treaty might arrive by tomorrow morning.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS EXPELLED
ROME, Aug. 4.—For carrying on a policy of fusion with the other parties in the Chamber three extreme Socialists were expelled from their party today as it is opposed to all cooperation. The three deputies are Alberto Malatesta, Francesco Buffoni and Signor Serrati.

DUKE'S DAUGHTER MARRIED
LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, former governor-general of Canada, was married today to James Stuart, third son of the Earl of Moray. Lady Rachel is the fourth of Princess Mary's bridesmaids to be married.

LIFE IN MODEST HOME APPEALS TO PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

Lived in Double House at Northampton—Simplicity Preferred to Pomp and Ceremony

In Northampton, Mass., about a 10-minute trolley ride from the railroad station on Elm Street way, stands a modest double, wooden house, shaded by trees, with rockers on a small veranda. It is the home of Calvin Coolidge and Grace Goodhue Coolidge, and their two sons, Calvin Jr. and John.

Here during the years of his rise in political offices, here while Governor of the Commonwealth, and here as President of the United States, is the home of Calvin Coolidge. For this house the Coolidges, according to the most recent announcement, pay a monthly rental of \$32, this being an increase of \$5 a month over the \$27 rent that had prevailed for a number of years.

Simplicity and modesty are perhaps the two outstanding characteristics of Mr. Coolidge. The simplicity that has always been his mode of life is represented by his home. He has always lived here, and he has never been within the bounds of that until recently. While his father was Governor, young John Coolidge became greatly disturbed at the prospect of the family's moving to Northampton, because of his giving up his newspaper route.

The silence of Mr. Coolidge on occasion borders on taciturnity, but he is thinking all the while. Any impression of austerity is softened by charm, cordiality and graciousness. Mrs. Coolidge, who as Grace Goodhue left teaching in the Northampton schools in 1905 to become Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and to progress successfully with her husband to the position of First Lady of the Commonwealth, and now First Lady of the Land.

John and Calvin Jr. are 17 and 15 years of age, respectively, sturdy boys of New England upbringing. John is now enrolled in the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens. He is more fond of books than his brother Calvin, and will probably go to Amherst, his father's alma mater, and where the President serves on the board of trustees. Calvin Jr., however, is more inclined mechanically, and may go to a technical school to develop this bent.

Mr. Coolidge is not a "joiner." Unlike many men in public life he records no long list of fraternal organizations behind his name in political "whos whos." Although he is a member of a number of clubs both in Boston and Washington, Calvin Coolidge will never win the title of "clubman." He is essentially a home-loving type of man.

Many stories told of Mr. Coolidge reveal a dry, Yankee humor. He is typically New England in speech and action. There is not the slightest pretension about him. He is shy still, although much less so, he was in the early days of his political career. He smiles rarely, and when he does it is more of a twinkle. He works constantly. Vacations with him are a rarity.

Picture Give Faithful Impression of Mr. Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge "looks like his pictures." The camera rarely plays pranks with such a reposeful countenance as that of the thirtieth President of the United States. He looks

like and speaks like the typified "Yankee" of southern Vermont. About five feet nine inches in height, Mr. Coolidge is slender, of light yet ruddy complexion, light brown hair and cool steady blue eyes which have a tendency in conversation, and especially in listening, which is the new President's most marked characteristic, to assume the expression of one gazing absently into the distance.

His mouth, which speaks no more than occasion requires and then with somewhat marked repression, has a decided downward droop, not severe but meditative. High, rather narrow forehead, light brown eyebrows well arched over calm, judicious eyes, the mouth somewhat pensive in its suggestion—these features at times shake off the quiet expression so characteristic of the man and flit with the intensity of thought, and behold—another Coolidge!

The quiet, self-contained man his ordinary picture denotes rouses at times into intense action and consuming energy, as his friends of years in the Massachusetts House well know, but those occasions when Mr. Coolidge's cool eyes blaze and when his reluctant lips are unlocked are rare indeed.

He has a sense of humor, too, that goes with the hill folk of Vermont, and his quiet chuckle when he does break into a laugh makes unforgettable impressions on those with him on such infrequent occasions. He loves humor and appropriate jests, but his repression is such that his countenance rarely reveals the fact. His physical characteristics seem to comport more than ordinarily with the mental methods of the man.

Coolidge Boys Will Remain in New England for Summer

While President and Mrs. Coolidge have hurried to Washington to assume the new responsibility which has come to them, their two sons, John and Calvin, remain in New England. John, the elder, is at Camp Devens where he is spending his summer in active outdoor training. Calvin Jr., the younger, is on a farm about eight miles from Northampton where he spends his nights and Sundays, riding each working day to and from the Connecticut Valley fields where he is working for \$3.50 a day.

Both of the Coolidge boys, like their father, are given to "been turned" in the slightest degree by the honor which has been thrust on their father. Interviewers who have sought the young sons of the President of the United States have got no more verbal encouragement from them than those who assayed to induce the new President to discuss anything he will not consider.

MR. MACDONALD RECEIVES GIFT
A beautifully hand-embroidered picture depicting an eagle perched upon rocks upon the base of which the sea splashed was presented today to Hermann A. MacDonald, secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts, by Pung Seetoo, a Boston Chinese merchant, an American citizen and a member of the local Republican Club in the Governor's own ward. Mr. Seetoo, who brought the picture from Hong Kong, waited on Mr. MacDonald in company with Freeman O. Emerson, former representative from Boston.

R.H. White Co. BOSTON

White's Annual Postponed Payment Sale of Beautiful Furs

For those having a charge account with us—or for those of approved credit—

Buy Now—
Pay Next November

(Charged on October bill—Payable Nov. 1)

Every Garment a New 1923-24 Style

The best quality furs the market affords—bought early in the year—made up in the fur makers' dull days—and sold to us and by us at much lower prices than under normal conditions we could sell similar qualities at the height of the season.

The only legitimate reason for holding a sale like this out of season is for the advantages it brings to the customers of this house. It is easy to demonstrate the savings—and the fact that we have saved money and that the qualities and correctness in style have met expectations is evidenced by the steady growth of our August Sale—which ranks, we believe, as one of the largest in the country.

If our friends who have bought their fur coats in the past in our August Sale had found that they could have bought them to as good advantage later in the season, we doubt if they would continue to patronize this sale, or recommend it to their friends. But they do.

Terms: 20% deposit on all sales. Charge account customers may have the 80% charged on August bill, rendered September 1, remaining balance to be charged on October bill, payable November 1. Cash customers: 20% deposit, balance delivery of fur not later than December 1. Furs bought in this sale stored and insured until November 1 without charge—if desired.

Men's Raccoon Coats
Included in this Sale

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VESSELS CROWDING
BOSTON WITH ALIENS

Majestic Brings 895, Samaria and Haverford Unload Nearly 1500 More, in Day

Led by the Majestic, whose 895 aliens were taken off by the ship Rose Standish early this morning, the Samaria and Haverford from Liverpool and Queenstown today added about 1500 more immigrants to the number already landed at Commonwealth Pier under the August quota. Tomorrow this number will be increased by 3000 with the arrival of the Carmania and Celtic making a total of more than 8000 entering Boston during the first five days of the month.

The Carmania and Celtic have been diverted to Boston because of the congestion at Ellis Island. The Majestic brought its aliens to Boston by special arrangement with immigration authorities to avoid delaying the vessel in New York until its passengers could be landed at Ellis Island.

To Enhance Financial Showing
As a result of these unexpected additions to the influx of immigrants into Boston the financial showing of the port for the current fiscal year will be improved, as the \$8 a head tax levied by the Government for every immigrant is credited to the port of entry. This recalls the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, that Boston probably would receive 50,000 immigrants during the year and that the facilities of the port would receive increased attention.

The Majestic was scheduled to enter the naval dry dock at South Boston yesterday afternoon, but a heavy fog forced the ship to stay outside the harbor. During the night it came to an anchorage off Grave's Light. Its immigrants were transferred to the Rose Standish at 6 a. m. today, and with the incoming tide it steamed into the harbor this afternoon. It will be docked over the sill of the dry dock when the tide is full about 6 p. m.

To Remain Five Days
It is expected that the Majestic will be in the South Boston dry dock five days, probably sailing for New York next Wednesday. In order to make her scheduled sailing for Southampton and Cherbourg on Aug. 11. During the period that the vessel is in dry dock, the underwater section of the hull will be scraped, cleaned and painted. Propellers will be examined and sea valves overhauled. A large gang of laborers, skilled mechanics and other workers will be on hand from the Charlestown Navy Yard and a large number of men are being brought here for painting by contractors having the work in charge.

More than \$10,000 will be saved the owners of the Majestic in dry-dock charges, assessed by the United States Government. The vessel is privately operated, using the dry dock, as compared with the cost when the Majestic was dry-docked last November. The schedule of charges was reduced on Jan. 1 by three cents a gross ton. Where the Majestic paid 15 cents per gross ton for docking and undocking on her last visit to Boston, and 13 cents a gross ton for each day, or 24 hours, after the first full day in dock, she will pay only 12 cents per gross ton and 10 cents per gross ton, respectively, this time.

Tonnage of the Majestic is 56,551. This means \$6786.12 for docking and undocking, against the old rate of \$8482.65. The charge for using the dock will now be \$5655.10 for 24 hours, against the old rate of \$7351.63, per day. This means a saving of \$8482.65 for the five days in the dock. These charges are exclusive of tow-boat expenses and the actual scraping and painting, etc., and bring to the Government about \$35,000. Last time the Majestic was dry-docked at South Boston, the Government received nearly \$46,000.

GREEK LIBERALS
MAY GAIN POWER

Eleutherios Venizelos Thinks Them Destined to Act in Crisis

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Aug. 4.—A Karapanos, a leader of the Liberals, declared after his recent interview with Eleutherios Venizelos that the latter expressed the idea that the Liberals are necessarily mislabeled to serve as a bridge to cover the gap opened in the political life of the country by the revolution.

Theodore Zaimis, at one time Minister of Education, who is now proposed as a leader of a national bloc in the coming elections, is arriving at his decision, in Athens it is said, and has declared that within the week he will hand in his reply to the leaders of the existing revolutionary Government who have asked him to take charge.

Col. Nicholas Plastiras has left for Salonika to consult with the authorities on questions of a purely military character. Demobilization is being carried out gradually, a batch of Mytilenian troops arriving here on Thursday, who were given hearty greeting by the people, while the authorities entertained them.

DANES INVITED TO NICARAGUA
COPENHAGEN, July 1 (By Northern News Service).—The Nicaraguan Government has reserved an area of 200,000 hectares of land for Danish agricultural immigrants. Each family will be given a grant of 50 hectares on arrival, and a further 50 hectares after one year's residence. These colonists will be exempted from all taxation, local or national, for five years. It is expected that there will be a good response to this offer.

PAPER STARTED FOR NEGROES
LONDON, Ont., July 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Dawn of Tomorrow, an eight-page weekly newspaper published in the interests of the colored

citizens of Canada, has made its first appearance here. The initial issue indicates that it will be a considerable factor in the life of the people for whose benefit it has been produced. J. F. Jenkins, 35 Glenwood Avenue, is editor and proprietor, with Robert P. Edwards as associate editor. The main source of news will be the Associated Negro Press of Chicago. News items published are from all over the world, selected because of their peculiar interest to colored people. Special articles are also included.

CONGREGATIONAL
DRY DRIVE IS AIM

Campaign of Strict Support Is Planned at Springfield Council

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4 (Special).—Active support of prohibition laws by every Christian is the program which the Congregational Commission on Temperance will recommend to the National Council of Congregational Churches when the council meets in Springfield, Oct. 16-23.

"To train a generation to respect the law and to obey it is the task confronting the Christian church," says the Rev. W. A. Morgan, chairman of the commission on Temperance. "It is the duty of every Christian to expect law enforcement, and to back all officials to the limit in their efforts to bring to justice those who break the law."

The National Council of Congregational Churches expects to go on record at the Springfield meeting for strict law enforcement and the strengthening of every prohibition law.

PACT TO BE HANDED
TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The League of Nations temporary committee on disarmament which is holding sessions here to discuss the pending plans, took up today the proposed compromise between the French project and the German project. The former provides for a general guarantee pact with a general reduction of armaments and the latter for partial guarantee pacts between two or more powers with limitation of armaments proportionate to the security afforded by such pacts. The compromise will probably form the basis of the text of the treaty which the committee will draw up to present to the next Assembly of the League.

The compromise project was prepared by a special sub-committee including Lord Robert Cecil and Colonel Requin, author of the French plan, at a meeting in London. The British and the French being agreed on the proposition, the chances for the presentation of the project for a treaty to be submitted to all the League members after the Assembly has passed upon it are therefore considered good.

GREEK-SERBIAN ROYAL
MARRIAGE ARRANGED

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Arrangements have been made, according to a Belgrade dispatch, for the marriage of Prince Paul of Serbia and Princess Olga, eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece.

Prince Paul is a first cousin of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. He is 30 years of age. Princess Olga, whose father is a brother of the Greek King, George, was betrothed early in 1922 to Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, but in September it was officially announced that by mutual agreement they had annulled their engagement. The princess is 20 years of age.

EMPIRE TIES DEFENDED

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14 (Special Correspondence).—Without its place in the Empire, Canada could not exist independently more than a few years, but would be absorbed by the United States, B. C. Nicholas, president of the Association of Canadian Clubs, declared here. No important element or party in Canada contemplated absolute independence, he said. American people did not contemplate annexation but the very pressure of economic conditions would force a political union if Canada were alone. The idea advanced in some radical quarters that the Canadian problems were due to British Government bungling was preposterous, Mr. Nicholas declared.

RACES TO BE HELD AT FAROE
COPENHAGEN, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—The international motor car races in the Island of Faroe, which are the summer's great event in Denmark, bid fair to be well patronized this year. Among the French entries are three exceptionally fast Ballot cars. Among the newcomers from England is a very smart Vauxhall, and from Germany the director general of the Stömer factory will drive a 120-horsepower Stömer racer, and one of his employees a 32-horsepower Stömer.

CANADA DEPORTS CHINESE
VICTORIA, B. C., July 16 (Special Correspondence).—Nine Chinese, who sought to evade immigration laws, have been deported from the Empire. The Chinese sailed from this port. The Chinese landed here, and claimed to be returned men who had previously resided here. They were discovered through the close checking system of the Immigration Department. An investigating board ordered them deported.

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Dainty Layettes, Mostly Hand-Made 45 Pieces for \$25.00
These attractive sets include all the soft little garments required. An excellent gift for baby mothers.
Special Hand-Made Dresses, \$1.25
It is so easy and satisfactory to order from this shop by mail. Write for our helpful Layette List.
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REPATRIATED TURKS
MAY CAUSE CRISIS

Exchange of Population With Greece Means Influx of Horde of Unsettled Citizens

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Aug. 4.—The more conservative Turkish thought believes that the chief difficulties facing the country will soon be looting in and around Turkey. The period of tranquillity, following the peace, will, it is held, be one of the most trying for Ankara to show its governing capacity. The success gained at Lausanne is the first step to the denouement, they say, and point out the immense difficulties confronting the present Government.

Among the many they mention, the most prickly one is the exchange of population. The Turks in Greece are leaving behind flourishing homes and prosperous businesses, to take refuge in Turkey, the devastation of which will continuously remind them of their past prosperity and cause embarrassment to the authorities. They, however, propose that they should be allowed to take with them their movable properties, depriving Greece of the right to compensate its million refugees who have been outlawed and expropriated by the Turks.

Collapse Possible
Leading Turks here expressed the fear that they will shortly witness a tremendous collapse of their country, asserting the present Turkish victory is fictitious. Turkey, they say, is injured by the expulsion of the Christians, rendering the rehabilitation of the country impossible.

During the Balkan wars thousands of Greek villagers in Smyrna were deported to the present Turkish territory, and a time the vineyards and olive groves were destroyed, owing to the inability of the new owners to manage them, among whom figured Refet Bey, a prominent Turkish leader. The Christian Science Monitor that he ruined the superb vineyard he was granted to exploit.

"We, as leading members of the union and progress committees," he added, "tried all these absolute methods of rooting out the Christians, and found them tremendously disastrous to our country. It is my firm belief that Greece has gained much more in Lausanne than has Turkey. One million Greek refugees, ready for progress, are capable, within five years, of turning Greece into a garden, while the present Turkey will be ruined by their loss. That is why I say Eleutherios Venizelos once more saved Greece and put it on the way to prosperity."

Capital's Site Discussed
The Turkish press is discussing the future possibilities of their Nation's progress. The Tanin finds the government machinery quite corrupt and incapable of any conspicuous modern development. New constitutional methods should be devised or adopted, it says, if Turkey wants to exist. Kemalists Turkey has exhibited strength enough to "cow" the Entente powers, but its obsolete, corrupt administrative machinery renders it powerless to command the respect and inspire the faith of the masses.

Owing to this, Ankara's prestige is abating, asserts the paper, and it cites the bonds of the internal loan, which on the eve of peace were rated at 47, while their peace they had depreciated to 35.

Other papers believe Turkey's eventual success depends on the wise selection of the new capital's site. Constantinople is called into question because of its influence by a corrupt bureaucracy with "perverted" Europe, and exposed to the immediate menace of foreign military and political influence.

Spanish Minister Attacked
Ankara, too, is considered unsuitable, especially because of its geographic site and economic position. It can serve as a good military center, it is said, but not as an administrative capital. The Vatan proposes Bursa as the best site, beautifully situated and endowed with natural riches capable of bringing extensive prosperity.

The Hikal Ahmet thinks that all Turkey's misfortunes are due to the want of naval forces and proposes immediate drafting of plans to provide for the launching of light craft, their repair and the construction of naval bases in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is the intention of the paper to revive Turkish imperialism, believing the Nation stands before a new era of conquest.

Hostility to foreigners in Turkey is increasing, tending to make strangers clear out of "Kemalistan." Constantinople papers say the Spanish Minister of War was recently attacked by

Turks while driving in an automobile. The police strive to attribute the act to a brawl.

Turkish Demobilization
Has Not Yet Commenced

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the negotiations at Ankara with the Soviets will be concluded satisfactorily. The discussions include the subjects of a commercial treaty, a consular convention and the Russian refugees in Constantinople. Comrade Sourich demands the recognition of the Bolshevik legation in Constantinople, that Soviet consulates be established in Turkey with rights equal to those of other nations, and the right of Soviet ships to enter the Bosphorus.

The Russian refugees at Constantinople are anxious over their fate, and fear the Turks may turn them over to the Soviet authorities. Turkish demobilization has not yet begun. Turkish officers urge delay in the Allied evacuation. The Turkish Government is taking measures to check food profiteering. There is a shortage of food both in Anatolia and in Constantinople.

CITIES AND TOWNS
REDUCE TAX RATES

Rowley Makes Largest Cut of \$9 in \$1000, Others Follow

Distribution of the state income tax by Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner to Massachusetts cities and towns, is largely responsible for the reduction of local tax levies that have been reported this week, according to the opinion expressed today by the State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

Since the announcement was made by Mr. Long last Tuesday to the local assessors what proportion of the distribution their localities would receive, 10 Massachusetts cities have reported a decrease in their tax levies. The largest reduction is from \$24 in \$1000 to \$15, a decrease of \$9, reported by Rowley. Cohasset has brought down its rate from \$26 to \$20 in \$1000. The lowest reduction as yet reported is from \$27.20 in \$1000 to \$26.80, a reduction of 40 cents, reported by Worcester.

Other Tax Cuts
Other cities to report tax reductions this week are Templeton, \$36 to \$32.75, a decrease of \$3.25; Winthrop, \$27.60 to \$24.50, a decrease of \$3.10; Brookline, \$21.70 to \$19, a decrease of \$2.70; Dedham, \$30.40 to \$28.80, a decrease of \$1.60; Melrose, \$31.88 to \$30.80, a decrease of \$1.08; Medford, \$35 to \$34.20, a decrease of 80 cents.

The Department of Corporations and Taxation said this morning that reductions would probably be made in other cities as well, and that these first figures might indicate a general decrease throughout the State. It was said also that a decrease in taxation was expected in Boston, as that city had received a large sum of money under the recent distribution.

Under the law, the amounts distributed, which include sums classed under the head of allowance for school administrative apparatus, and the local assessors to the reduction of tax levies. The amount distributed by the Tax Commissioner this year was \$13,500,000, as against \$12,000,000 in 1922, an increase of 12 per cent.

Reasons Are Different
Additional reasons for the tax decrease differ in different cities. Rowley claims that although there has been no increase in its real estate values, reduction has been accomplished by lowered appropriations and careful administration.

In Cohasset and Melrose higher values have been set upon real estate, and Dedham adds to the increase in real estate a still greater increase in personal property, particularly automobiles.

Newburyport, on the other hand, has added to its tax levy \$3 in \$1000, and Gardner reports an increase of \$4, raising the levy to \$35.

BUILDING LOANS FIGURE
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has authorized loans on bonds and mortgages amounting to more than \$2,350,000. Of these \$1,250,000 was on farms and \$2,238,051 was for housing. Loans were scattered in 20 states. Dwelling loans were to accommodate 709 families.

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The Dallas News Is Its Leading Newspaper
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The Elements
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Lamson & Hubbard Co.
Announce
Unusual Values
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Their August Sale
of
FURS

BOYLSTON AND ARLINGTON STREETS, BOSTON

COUNTY AGENT
WORK REVIEWED

Marked Progress Made by New Hampshire Farmers in Ten Years

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—County agent work in the interest of better farming will have passed through a 10-year cycle in Sullivan County, N. H., on Aug. 16. The event will be commemorated at special exercises at the University of New Hampshire in connection with the annual farmers' and home-makers' week.

Ten years ago on that date M. Gale Eastman, now assistant agronomist at Durham, undertook by agreement with the State College, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Sullivan County Commissioners to work from an office in Claremont for improved agriculture. He was the first county agent in the State and one of the first in the northeast. The staff of county workers has grown until there are now agricultural agents in 10 counties, home demonstration agents in eight counties, and boys' and girls' club agents in six counties.

The extension office at the University of New Hampshire points out some of the changes that have come in the agriculture of the State. Many of these are directly attributable to the extension activities, others indirectly so.

Significant Changes
While it has not been possible to stem in this period the economic tendencies that have been sapping the farm life of the state, nevertheless the changes that have come are believed to be significant.

In the first place, the old aloof individualism has largely gone. The belief that "we must run our farms as our fathers ran them" has been modified. People in the old days used to go to meetings to scoff at the agricultural specialist; now they stay and ask questions. They used to think it was a mistake to share their ideas on farming with each other; now they discuss ways in which they can co-operate to advantage. The old obstinacy has broken down.

People used to go to meetings occasionally where modern ideas about farming were given out; then they would come away and keep on in their accustomed methods. But when they see today that Clarence Smith got 60 bushels more of potatoes to the acre by using certified seed than from land next to it, where he planted common stock, their beliefs are affected.

The Poultry Industry
But the advance has not been entirely in attitude. Compare the poultry industry of today with that of a decade ago. Study the methods of housing, feeding, marketing and management; make all due allowances for the progress likely to come of its own accord in course of time. The fact cannot be escaped that there has been a new aggressive influence at work. Scores of houses built, to the measure of the extension recommendations, bins of feed to be mixed into standard rations, two score thousand of birds tested in a year are some of the concrete evidence.

Likewise in orcharding, the men who have been turning barren hillsides into orchards of red Baldwins and Macs have had behind their success the spray program, the pruning system, the packing and grading.

The dairymen, perhaps more than any others, have felt the keen edge of economic forces that have been ruthlessly at work, but the influence of the

Wise Best Save Money—Wise Folks Save Money.
Interest Begins AUG. 10

Worth While
You will be surprised how your interest will grow as your savings account increases.

It's really worth while saving those dollars that spend themselves so readily.

Home Savings Bank
INCORPORATED 1869
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cow-testing associations may be traced in herds that have been successfully built up, and some 3500 cows are under this careful supervision.

Farmers' exchanges, which have been encouraged, are now doing an annual business in the State of more than \$1,200,000.

The substantial results of the co-operative influence are no less observable in the home and among the young people. The tables show wardrobes with more economical yet more attractive clothes, walls of more appealing appearance and kitchens with new conveniences. Who would have believed 10 years ago that 10,000 women in the State would struggle to make each other dress-forms of gummed paper, or to co-operate in making patterns?

The boys' and girls' club activities are an attempt to stop the flow away from the farms. It is too early yet to tell what the effect of club work will be, but the significance of 2000 youngsters training in the various farm and home projects is not easily to be waved aside. The very presence of such a movement is a hopeful sign.

DRY REFERENDUM
PETITION FILED

Wets Jubilant as Enforcement Code Is Temporarily Hamstrung

Operation of the law empowering local and state officers in Massachusetts to enforce more efficiently the prohibition law is held up until November, 1924, as the result of filing yesterday of final papers for referendum on the enforcement act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature at its present session.

The opponents of prohibition, represented in the organizations known as the Constitutional Liberty League and the Association Opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, turned into the Secretary of State's office papers bearing 23,804 certified signatures petitioning the referendum.

The act in question was passed on the recommendation of the district attorneys and the Attorney-General, and the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. It prohibits under the state law the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor.

As a result of the completion of the referendum petitions, the act will not go into effect. If it is passed by the people at the next state election it will become effective 30 days thereafter.

In filing the papers, the representatives of the wets gave out a statement from Charles S. Rackemann, the leader of the Constitutional Liberty League, which says in part:

The Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts is very naturally gratified to learn that the necessary signatures for a referendum on the "Volstead Law" of 1923, which was passed by the last Legislature, have been obtained and certified according to law.

In view of the fact that the voters of the Commonwealth rejected the "Volstead Law" of 1922 by the remarkable majority of over 100,000 votes, it was astonishing that the legislators of 1923 were willing to pass another similar statute.

Bowdrie
GOWNS, HATS
Styles direct from New York and Paris.

THE GOLDEN RULE
was adopted as our
Trade Mark
A Quarter of a Century Ago.
The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PAPER is the best evidence of the constant practice of this wonderful rule.
Sold Direct to the Consumer.
A postal will bring a salesman.
The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

W. A. MCINTYRE, Colonel
8 East Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

EARL HAIG PLEADS
FOR EX-SOLDIERS

Over 500,000 Unable to Obtain Work—Peace Proving Harder Than War

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 4.—Nine years ago the incident of the "scrap of paper" was written into history. Today, on the anniversary of the British entry into the World War, Earl Haig, the soldier who led the British hosts during the last three years of the conflict, issued an appeal on behalf of the British unemployed which shows the extent to which they are still suffering from the effects of the war. "About 500,000 ex-officers are in search of work," he says, "100,000 wholly or partially disabled ex-service men still look to charity to supplement their pensions, 400,000 men are capable of work but unable to obtain it."

All the leading British newspapers devote space to this fifth anniversary. The Daily Telegraph says: "Peace has proved harder than war, and is less fruitful. It has brought differences and unchained animosities which, compared with the grandeur of the war scale, make men look very little. It is not creditable to statesmanship that nearly five years after the armistice we are unable to settle with our friends, let alone our enemies. It has proved more arduous to accommodate those who should be eternally friends than to break down the greatest military despotism that has ever existed upon the earth. It is an anticlimax unworthy of the comradeship of wartime. May we do all in our power to make an end of the pernicious difficulties which are created for us, and may each anniversary of this wonderful day register better progress in the attainment of that real peace which is the bitter need of the whole of the civilized world."

Greetings and the sincere good wishes for "sympathy and understanding between Great Britain and the United States" are contained in a letter from Alvin N. Owsley, the National Commander of the American Legion to Earl Haig made public today. "May our association through the peril of battle unite forever the English-speaking races," Mr. Owsley says.

Please, Mister!
"Send me to the Fresh Air Camp of The Salvation Army."
"Give me a taste of joy among the Blue Hills."

Ten Dollars
Will Buy
Ten Days

One Dollar
Will Buy
One Day

of gladness—a hundred dollars a hundred days. It is an investment that will pay big dividends.

Mail your check today to
W. A. MCINTYRE, Colonel
8 East Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

C. A. LOCKHART
Starts His Far-Famed
Mill-End Sale
Monday, August 6
Extraordinary Bargains in All Departments
Boston people receive my Lockhart Sales with great enthusiasm because it helps them to save their money. Everywhere you wander through this great store you will see fresh merchandise at greatly reduced prices.
See Boston Sunday Papers
Houghton & Dutton Co.
BOSTON
Legal Stamps Given

GROWING OPTIMISM DISCLOSED IN SURVEY OF FARMING IN WEST; RURALISTS' PLIGHT OVERDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Live-Stock Producers' Association. "Hog columns," he added, "is the highest in 25 years, the run on cattle the highest since 1917 and quantity of sheep smaller still."

Asked if conditions were better than since the war slump, Mr. Brown said: "Yes, because of the very high cost of production at that time."

The Live-Stock Producers' Association, which represents co-operative marketing effort launched under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has had remarkable growth and results in its brief history.

In the dairy industry conditions are the reverse of those prevailing among the wheat farmers, being unusually good as a general thing, according to M. C. Maughan, secretary of the National Dairy Council. He said:

The farmer in dairying has profited splendidly. Consumption of milk in 1921 and 1922 increased 16 per cent, against an average increase of 3 or 4 per cent. Production likewise increased and prices kept up. The farmer in dairy sections has been better off than in any other location.

So many eggs are now in storage that the consumer may expect low prices during the winter period of scarcity and the return to the farmer has been good, according to W. M. O'Keefe, assistant secretary of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association. He said the tremendous egg production has broken storage records and declared the ready money received from dairy products had helped many farmers to keep their heads above water.

A survey by The Christian Science Monitor correspondents in 20 states covering the middle and southwest follows:

Little Rock, Ark.—Farm conditions and production in Arkansas during the last decade have advanced rapidly. The farmer is generally better off than at any time within that period, according to J. G. Ferguson, State Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture. Production of cotton, wheat and other crops has increased, and despite adverse weather conditions this year the farm products for 1923, it is generally believed, easily will equal if not surpass in value those of 1922.

Denver, Colo.—Financial conditions of Colorado farmers are in some respects better than they were a year ago, due to organization and diversification of crops and more extensive raising of live stock and poultry, according to Vern Hill, field representative of the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation. In other respects, they are no better and cause of inflationary prices paid for land during the war boom, resulting in top-heavy mortgages. Credits are easier in the mountain districts, where more live stock is being raised, but still about as tight as ever in eastern Colorado, both in dry and irrigated sections where inflationary prices prevailed during and immediately after the war.

On the whole, however, the financial condition of farmers may be said to be somewhat better than when at the lowest ebb, with prospects for further improvement. Organization for co-operative marketing of products and other vegetable crops is showing results, Mr. Hill says.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"The financial condition of the Indiana farmers is as bad now as it has been at any time since the war slump set in," said Perry Crane, president of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations. Regarding crop conditions he said they were "as good if not better than normal," but that prices are low, below the cost of production he said.

"We will add the onion growers in northern Indiana to market their crops this year," he said, "but we can't help the wheat and other grain growers much this year. However, it will be only a matter of time until we will have marketing associations to cover practically everything the farmer produces."

Chicago, Ill.—Illinois farmers generally are on a sounder financial basis than since the war slump, and local conditions on the whole are improving, said George A. Fox, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He pointed to some exceptions.

Des Moines, Ia.—While Iowa farmers are battling with many discouragements, financial conditions with them are much better than in 1921, and their prospects are encouraging. This is the way C. W. Hunt, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, sized up farm money matters.

The low price for hogs, Mr. Hunt declares, has been the worst disappointment which has come this year, as this State has many hogs. He pointed out that wheat and oats are money-losing crops at present prices, but that there is a chance for profit in corn. He says in communities where there has been speculation, there is no financial trouble. Those who overreached themselves, and went heavily into debt, are the ones who are suffering, he stated.

Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas farmers following diversified agriculture including hogs, dairy cattle and poultry are in better condition than a year ago, said Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation. The wheat farmer's condition, he indicated, however, is worse than last year.

The State as a whole is no better this year than last, he declared, and present crop prospects are realized, better feeling will prevail this fall, as there are plenty of hogs on farms to which the Kansas corn crop can be fed and marketed at a profit. A recent meeting of directors of the Kansas Farm Bureau endorsed the wheat-hogging plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Louisville, Ky.—"We want to be as optimistic as possible about conditions in Kentucky," said Geoffrey Morgan, secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation, on his return from a survey of agricultural conditions generally in the State. "Kentucky farmers," Mr. Morgan declared, "are battling their way gamely in the face of heavy and continuous losses, but they have not given up hope of relief."

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan's great

fruit belt and bean-producing sections are looking well again this year and those farmers have every prospect of a profitable year, according to officials of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Farmers with whom grain is the principal crop are hard hit by the low prices, but are optimistic believing that better days are ahead.

Michigan is engaged in raising the greatest crop of beans in the State's history and the price is holding firm and satisfactory, according to the State Farm Bureau. Michigan's normal bean production is about 4,500,000 bushels.

High wages paid by numerous automobile plants through the State and by other industries have attracted thousands of farm workers to the cities, but farm production is apparently holding up to normal.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, declared it is impossible that farmers are on a sounder financial footing than at any time since the war. Our stock and dairy farmers are doing fairly well, much better than grain farmers, who are suffering today because we do not pay them what they should have to properly protect their investment," he said.

Jefferson City, Mo.—H. G. Stevens, secretary of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation, says that he is unable to take other than a pessimistic view of farm conditions in this State at this time with particular reference to wheat raising. Mr. Stevens says that with the most careful and efficient methods the Missouri wheat raiser cannot sell at the present time without a loss. He feels that the farmer who can afford to hold his product may do better.

Helena, Mont.—Montana wheat growers face a loss of \$23,000,000 on their 1923 crop if present prices continue, according to C. C. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture for Montana. His figures are based on an estimated average cost of \$1.8 per bushel as determined by the farm management of the State College of Agriculture. "Agricultural leaders view the present price slump with alarm," he said. Wheat is Montana's major cash crop. The one bright spot in Montana's production picture is in range and cattle, estimated at 18,000,000 pounds which is bringing in from 40 to 50 cents a pound.

The diversified farmer is better off than his one-crop neighbor here, not because he will receive more for his products but because he will produce more and will therefore have to lose less.

Lincoln, Neb.—S. R. McKelvie, former Governor and farm paper publisher, says the financial condition of Nebraska farmers is now on an up-tide in 1921, and also on a better shape than a year ago. Only \$2,000,000 remain unpaid of the \$12,000,000 borrowed from the War Finance Corporation.

W. E. Barkley, head of the Federal Joint Stock Land Bank, says about 12 1/2 per cent of the farmers will lose lands by foreclosure and another 12 1/2 per cent will have close calls.

Fargo, N. D.—From a fifth to a sixth of North Dakota's farmers, by going into cattle, corn dairying, alfalfa and poultry, are making satisfactory progress, said Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the State Agricultural College. "The year is not as bad as it has been since the World War because of the wheat price drop, he said.

"With only a slight drop in crop production costs the price of wheat is considerably below the price of production," H. B. Fuller, secretary of the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, said. "Most North Dakota farmers are now worse off than at any time since the World War with state wheat bushelage indicated only a 12 per cent of the 1922 yield and of poor grade," he added.

Columbus, O.—"The publicity department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation issued this statement for The Christian Science Monitor: "The financial condition of the Ohio farmer is slightly improved since the war, but he is by no means prosperous. Present prices of wheat are below cost of production, yet because of limited storage capacity and for financial reasons the bulk of the crop is being dumped on the market. A somewhat larger amount is being fed, owing to the disparity between the price of wheat and corn."

"Considerable wool was sold early in the season at a good figure. Dairy products are bringing in good prices. Cattle and sheep at fair prices, but are not compensating for the low price of hogs. The fact that the Ohio farmer diversifies his business makes it possible for him to withstand an unusually low price on one or more crops and still weather a financial storm."

Oklahoma City, Okla.—"The farmer of Oklahoma is in probably as bad straits as he has ever been in," John Whithurst, president of the State board of agriculture and the man who called the Wichita wheat conference, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "This is due to the low price for his products, especially wheat, but cotton as well, because present higher cotton prices are due to greatly reduced acreage caused by the boll weevil. As for cattle, hogs and corn, the Oklahoma farmer finds little to encourage him. The corn crop last year virtually was lost, and excessive heat and dry weather promise a poor return this year."

Pierre, S. D.—C. M. Henry, head of the South Dakota Rural Credit Commission, takes the position that while many farmers have liquidated in the last few years, it was by prices on which they took losses, and while they had in this method reduced the amount of farm indebtedness, it had not given them any better general conditions. He declared that unless there is a decided upward trend of prices of farm products before the marketing season, the crop of this year will not go a great way toward any betterment of conditions; in fact, will leave them worse than they have been.

Conditions may be improving in individual instances, but generally there

is little headway as yet in South Dakota, this expert holds.

Williamsport, Tenn.—"If the Tennessee farmer would apply business methods to production and marketing he again will win the respect of the business world rather than its sympathy," J. J. Porter, president of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, declared, in regard to the present status of Tennessee farmers financially. He added:

Heavy deflation in values in 1921 crippled most farmers here. It is not surprising that the farmers generally owe more money than usual. But the loans are chiefly on long time at fairly reasonable rates. Therefore, if the farmer will apply business methods to production and marketing, he will again win the respect of the business world, rather than its sympathy."

Crop conditions in Tennessee, with the possible exception of cotton, are above normal.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Agricultural conditions in Utah are reported to be in better shape this year than they were at the corresponding date last year. More beets have been sown with the result that the tonnage of sugar will be greater in all portions of the State excepting the southeast and the northwestern corner.

It is said that the outlook is extremely favorable and the expectations are that in some crops records will be made. This in substance was the report gathered from the local weather bureau, the office of the statistician at Logan, Utah, Wednesday adopted what is termed "Code of Ethics" which read in part: "Farmers must be made a special business to consider all phases of economic production and distribution of production. Agriculture presumes that a farmer must receive a fair reward for his labor toward the establishment of which end the political and industrial machinery must be used to its utmost capacity. The great burden of development must be borne by the farmers themselves."

Madison, Wis.—John D. Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said: "Our opinion, from reports we have received and from our own observations, is that the condition of Wisconsin farmers is what might be termed 'fairly satisfactory,' owing to the fact that agriculture and stock raising in Wisconsin is on such a diversified basis. However, the average price of farm products in Wisconsin is not as yet in balance with the prices of those commodities which the farmer has to purchase. The farmer therefore either as a laborer or as a capitalist is not receiving the return to which he is entitled."

Mr. Jones said he believed there had been a slight improvement over conditions during the last two years.

Austin, Tex.—Conditions among cotton growers in Texas are no better than last season, according to George Terrell, State Commissioner of Agriculture. He said Texas farmers were unsettled and apprehensive about the price of cotton. He added:

"Cotton costs farmers an average of 20 cents a pound to raise. They fear 30 cents a pound a fair price. They fear speculators. Farmers approve the Federal Reserve plan of having small banks advance money on cotton warehouse receipts, but fear banks will not extend notes and force farmers to dump cotton on the market. Cotton prospects declined 500,000 bales in the last 15 days."

Three and a half million bales are forecast by Mr. Terrell. His estimate is 500,000 bales below the Government forecast.

SEIZED RUM IS KEPT UNDER NEW DRY RULE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3 (Special).—A decision, regarded by prohibition enforcement agents as one of great importance, was given yesterday in the United States District Court by Judge John R. Heintz, when he ruled that liquor illegally seized by enforcement agents, under ordinary conditions may be retained by the Government.

The decision forces the person from whom the seizure was made to prove that he obtained the liquor in a lawful manner, had property right in it and used it for none but legal purposes. Enforcement agents say the precedent which the decision establishes will be of tremendous value in enabling the Government to defeat attempts to recover confiscated liquor.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: P. Gibson Wright, Portland, Ore. Miss Mary Bell, Austin, Tex. Miss Fanny L. Wheeler, New York City. Robert Cousin, Chicago, Ill. Ellsworth E. Keach, Hartford, Conn. Carrie L. Keach, Hartford, Conn. Wadsworth Keach, Hartford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gray, Ridgely Park, N. J. Murray, Somerville, Mass. William Sorenson, Bay City, Wis. Edith C. Butcher, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mary Belle Barnes, New York City. David Nelson Barnes, New York City. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hunter, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Mary Naegle, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ellen M. Drexler, Milwaukee, Wis. William Miller, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Ella Leil Darby, Baltimore, Md. Clara A. George, Sikeston, Mo. Ruth Jane Turner, Philadelphia, Pa. Bert Levy, New York City. Josephine Aman, New York City. Elizabeth Steiger, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Edward Hale, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. S. H. Hale, Kansas City, Mo. Henrietta MacBride, Bay City, Mich. Emilie M. Larsen, Buffalo, N. Y. Laura S. B. Armstrong, Chillicothe, O. Anna M. Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. Elizabeth Fisher Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Jennie Cohn, Cleveland, O. Grace E. Harrah, Detroit, Mich. Edeline C. Reuther, Detroit, Mich. Victor O. Reuther, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Elma K. Batchelder, Peabody, Mass. Miss Emilie Schlegel, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Florence M. Bell, Austin, Tex. Miss Mary Bell, Austin, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Meeker, Barre, Vt. Miss Flossie Fink, Worthington, Ind. Miss Stella Ritter, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Emma Hoerter, Chicago, Ill.

The following registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday: Harry H. Bentley, Evanston, Ill.

WALTHAM RESIDENTS DEFEND HIGH COST OF RUNNING CITY

Federal Report Showing Expenses Have Doubled in Five Years Criticized—Improvements Cited

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 3 (Special).—Although the running expenses of Waltham have doubled within five years, according to a government report, Waltham citizens show little disposition to criticize. The greatest concern over the report is felt at the City Hall, where officials are inclined to question the fairness of the Government's figures, notwithstanding the fact that they are not responsible for an increase incurred by a former administration.

The financial statistics of Waltham, issued by the Department of Commerce on Aug. 1, showed that the running expenses for 1922 were \$1,575,348, making a per capita expenditure of \$49.54 as against \$25.96 in 1917, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

As most of the money was for schools, streets, playgrounds and wages, residents felt that the increase was justified, a legitimate charge against the taxes.

"Why should not the city expenses increase?" a banker said. "Expenses have gone up in every other business; why not here? You cannot carry on housekeeping with a 1917 budget, nor can you carry on municipal housekeeping with the income of five years ago."

1922 Expenses Heavy

When it was pointed out that other cities in Massachusetts had increased their expenditures a third, a half or even two-thirds, but that hardly any other had doubled them, Waltham citizens said that their city had under-

gone through a period of unusual expenses in 1922.

In 1922, however, we put up, at large expense, three new school buildings, modern and well equipped. We added to our parks and playgrounds, and increased the salaries of all our school teachers. This added unusually large items to our budget, but the expenses were justified.

We have been busy with building and repairing streets and roads, resurfacing and widening old ones and making new. Another expense that put 1922 at a disadvantage compared with 1917, an other banker said, was the money spent for the state road. Waltham contributed a third toward the state road put through the city, a lump sum that loomed large in the budget. As this is part of the main road from Boston to New York, there is much heavy trucking, which calls for constant maintenance.

In common with other wages, the pay of firemen, policemen, and engineers has gone up, further enlarging the Waltham expenses. City officials bore out the citizens in regard to the nature of disbursements but showed an inclination to criticize the Government's figures. The report, they said, put some of the items in a false light.

Henry F. Beal, mayor, would not

express a definite opinion until he had had time to investigate the figures and understood how the Department of Commerce had interpreted the city auditor's books.

Other officials had specific criticism of some of the points. "The expenditures appear larger in this report than they really are," said a worker in the Mayor's office, "because the government has apparently counted in a large item of approximately \$108,000 disbursed from the debt sinking fund to pay debts that had matured. The money for these payments had been accumulating for several years, being paid into the sinking fund in regular annual installments. The debts fell due in 1922, the money for payment was taken out of the bank, and, of course, appears as a disbursement on the auditor's books. But it is not a legitimate charge against the running expenses of the year."

Bernard W. Stanley, city assessor, and C. Ralph Dow, city auditor, added a criticism of the per capita rate of \$49.54, that the government claimed. "The government census," they said, "gives us a population of 30,000, but since it was taken, we have materially increased. We are nearer 40,000, and if the amount of our expenses was distributed over this larger number the per capita rate would be measurably reduced."

Former Party Banned

Another group of citizens was astonished at the doubled expenses, and were inclined to blame severely the former administration, defeated in an election last December. The city manager plan, under which the city had operated for four years, was defeated on an issue involving the appropriation of \$1,350,000 for a city hall and civic center. In January the city manager plan was replaced by a mayor-and-council government. Henry F. Beal, who had been city manager, was elected mayor.

"This report seems to fit in with the million-dollar civic center," said one of the citizens who voted against the manager plan. "I remember that almost the first thing the city manager plan did was to increase the assessed valuation of all property. It seems as if they had done it because they were running up such large expenses."

The Ruralist and His Problems

ALL the world knows President Calvin Coolidge as a native son of Vermont and characteristically a Vermont. Now greater interest is attracted to his native town of Plymouth which is a typical Vermont village in a typically lovely Green Mountain setting.

From the front porch of the Coolidge homestead the distinguished summer visitor commands a magnificent sweep of Green Mountain countryside, across the little valley, where the brook in which President Coolidge fished as a boy dissects the meadow and disappears among the rising green slopes that enfold the secluded village.

Pastures and meadows are freshly green here in contrast to the parched brown fields of southern New England. The rain of the first of the week was welcomed by Plymouth farmers but there has been no drought on the farms that lie between the mountain streams of northern Vermont.

Raspberries are ripe along the roadside by the Coolidge farm. The old-fashioned flower garden, safely inclosed from inquisitive passing cows is glorious in its midsummer color; flaming hollyhocks hide the fence from view.

It is a dirt road, though a good one, that winds past the house and down the 14 miles among the hills and along the river to the nearest railroad and telegraph office. The vehicles that pass are mostly horse drawn, and many of them stop to unload cans of milk at the cheese factory next to the Coolidge farm.

Cheese is the principal market product of the community. Almost everybody farms, though here as elsewhere through the beautiful valleys of up-state Vermont much of the farm labor is worn out by much more such stubborn stuff it has discouraged its owners from serious attempts at agriculture, and a large part has happily and profitably been given up to woodland.

Much land in Plymouth that was once so nearly worthless it would not bring a price equal to the cost of the fences on it, has increased in value since President Coolidge's boyhood, because of the spruce that has grown up to become a prospective pulpwood crop.

The maple bush is of course an important and interesting department of Vermont farming. But hay has now the principal attention of Plymouth farmers. Riding a hayrack is not a new "stunt" for the President. It is the seasonal occupation, and he has been participating in it. He will proudly point out to the out-of-town visitor or interviewer who stops at his ancestral homestead the rolling upland hayfield which as a boy he cleared of granite glacial-strewn boulders, and call attention to the straight stone walls that are monuments of his toil.

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street, Worcester
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

"Buescher" Saxophones

The Saxophone is a leading instrument in popularity today, and justly so, for it is the easiest to learn to play and its tone is pleasing. The BUESCHER Saxophone is chosen by most of the leading musical artists—which attests its value. We carry a full line of Buescher Band and Orchestra Instruments—and make easy terms for payment.

"The Best of Everything in Music"

Marcellus Roper Co. 284 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES GET OFF BLACK LIST

In a decision just handed down the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities returned to good standing on the blue-sky law the following concerns that had had their securities banned on the ground that they had failed to file information required under the law: The Columbia Textile Company, the Midway Syndicate, the Fruit Nut Cereals, Inc., the United States Machinery Manufacturing Company, and the J. B. Carr-Woodhouse Company.

The department also handed down a ruling revoking the registration of E. F. Sousa & Company, Boston stock brokers. This action was taken on the ground that the brokers were conducting their business in a fraudulent manner under the terms of the act. Complaints were made that the brokers had failed to deliver stock in full.

Like many another Vermont village, Plymouth has maintained its distance from the world outside. The stage came up with newspapers and a Vice-President's mail at three in the afternoon. If one wanted to telephone, Coolidge advised driving six miles to Bridgewater by an easy road, or three miles to Plymouth Union by a steep one. The local telephone, like many another in similar rural communities, is a "People's Line," an independent line, hitched to the Bell system, but, according to vice-presidential habits in communication, altogether satisfactory. He admitted his voice could not be heard over it at all, and that he could hear over it only part of the time.

GARDENING FIELD DAY AT LEXINGTON, AUG. 8

The Department of Vegetable Gardening of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will hold its 1923 Field Day at the Station in Lexington next Wednesday, with Prof. H. F. Thompson in charge. For many agriculturists who make the growing of vegetables for market a profession or who have adopted it as a sideline, this meeting, with its talks, demonstrations and explanations will be of great interest. The Station is located in the heart of the section which furnishes truck for the Boston market and has 10 acres under cultivation, besides four large greenhouses.

Alexander Forbes, president of the American Seed Trade Association, will speak on "Should the Seedman and the Market Gardener Co-operate in Getting the Best Quality Seeds?" There will be demonstrations of motor cultivators, fertilizer mixing, vegetable tying, Bordeaux mixing, and celery spraying.

One cannot imagine prettier sites for homes than these village streets. Neighboring cottage houses are bathed in the shade of native maples and their back-yards climb up precipitous mountain-sides or slope down to a stony rivulet that dances as merrily over the rock-strewn bed as it did when the first Vermonters built their homes.

Linen Finish Writing Paper

100 Sheets with your Monogram.
100 Plain envelopes to match for

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August Sale of Blankets

The best qualities are offered at the lowest prices in many of our blankets. We are pleased to store them until you are ready for them.

Mail and phone orders will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

The Wallace Co.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts

Aroostook County Barn Cost \$100,000

Maine Man Erects Structure 101 Feet High

LINCOLN, Me., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Not many \$100,000 barns are built in New England. But they do things on a large scale in Aroostook County in Maine. Howard Nichols of this town has just constructed a barn of this cost on a farm of 640 acres. It towers 101 feet. The weather vane cost \$1400. One is the figure of a cow, eight feet long, and the other is of a horse, five feet long, of gold bronze. The floor is 120 feet square.

From the house to the new barn is an underground passage made of solid cement, and from the basement are similar passages to the fields, large enough for wagons. There are 16 stalls for horses and 18 for cows. Walls and ceilings are made of steel.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS LOSE 397 LICENSES

Massachusetts Registrar Takes Drastic Action in Month

Carrying on his campaign against the automobilist who defies the law and operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles during July, revoked 397 licenses of operators found guilty on this charge. This is compared with 231 licenses revoked during July, 1922.

In issuing his statement, Mr. Goodwin again called upon the police to enforce the law against those driving while under the influence of liquor, and on the courts to impose heavy sentences on those found guilty. Other states, he pointed out, are taking drastic action against these offenders, while some of the courts in Massachusetts are practicing leniency.

"What we need," Mr. Goodwin declares, "is an aroused public opinion that will insist upon drastic action being taken to make our highways safe for all decent, law-abiding citizens."

SEPT. 8 SET TO OPEN AIRPORT IN BOSTON; EXHIBITION PLANNED

The Boston airport will be opened formally with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, Sept. 8.

This was determined yesterday at a meeting of the committee that has charge of the opening, this committee having been appointed by Major-General Brewster, commander of the first corps area.

Howard Conley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who is chairman of the committee, presided. It was decided to appoint subcommittees to take charge of the details. Tentative plans are under way to have many different types of army, navy and civilian planes on exhibition at the field.

It also was planned tentatively to have two scheduled events. One will be a flight to the Boston Light and back, similar to the one made in 1909 during the Aviation Meet in that year and the other will be the Four-City Flight, similar to the one made in 1910. A repetition of these events will demonstrate the remarkable advance which aviation has made in the last decade.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Save Ye My Saviour?
(Words by Mary Baker Eddy)
and
O Tender, Loving Shepherd
By the

TURKS LOSE IN WAR, GAIN IN COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

If the Lausanne Conference, despite the enormity of its surrender of European and Christian interests, may be considered as a great success, it surely follows that its 173 days of crisis, controversy and concession have been an unfortunate waste of time. The diplomatists and commentators who now profess to be so thoroughly well pleased with themselves might with advantage have exercised a little elementary foresight. For if the capitulation was not only inevitable, but even advisable, it was a ridiculous technical error to have fought the Turkish demands inch by inch, threatened rupture repeatedly, and even envisaged a return to armed conflict, only to have surrendered to the exigencies of Ottoman obduracy in the end.

Turks Have Won the Peace

Whatever position is taken up, however, it can hardly be gainsaid that although the Turks lost the war against the Allies, they have most handsomely won the peace. Nevertheless, if the settlement is to be adversely criticized, it must be considered from an impartial, or at least general European angle. If the critic regards it from the standpoint of purely British interests, for example, he will find that it contains no small ground for satisfaction. It is not, of course, so favorable to British interests as the Treaty of Sevres, which would have greatly increased British influence in the Near East through Anglo-Greek co-operation, and which, by reason of the scheme for international naval control of the Straits, would have necessarily accorded the British fleet a paramount position in those waters.

But it was precisely these considerations which caused France to go back on the signature of M. Millerand, play off Turkey against Greece, and aspire to attain through the support of Turkey the position which she feared would otherwise fall to Great Britain. To the extent that she upset the Sevres settlement, destroyed all hope of obtaining adequate safeguards for the Christian minorities and dealt a fatal blow at the scheme for international control for the Straits, France succeeded; and British policy certainly suffered a setback. But France did not succeed in obtaining the coveted position for herself. She undoubtedly hoped to dominate the Near East through a more or less powerful Turkish state which would look to Paris for military, economic and educational guidance and assistance. In that object French policy has signally failed.

If the Treaty of Lausanne is considered in the light of the situation thus created, it is fairly obvious that Britain itself should have less reason than others to cavil at its terms. However supreme the Turks have been made in their own country, whatever international safeguards have been abolished, it cannot be doubted that they will find it necessary to turn somewhere for economic and technical support. For this they will almost instinctively look to England. Despite all that is past, they realize that Britain has put up a strong fight, not so much for purely British interests, as for what it considered right and necessary in the general interest. They retain their faith in British fair play, and they know that only Britain can, if it is so disposed, protect them against future menace to their independence.

Britain Can Give Financial Help

But more important than this is the fact that, of all the European nations, Britain alone can supply the financial help which they will find inevitably necessary. America, of course, has superior funds under its control, but enterprise in Oriental countries calls for a long-sighted, patient, and somewhat spectacular disposition, and it is questionable whether the United States financiers will be prepared to take considerable risks under conditions of which they have little experience.

If, on the other hand, we regard the future from the political aspect, it is apparent that the close collaboration which exists between Great Britain and the Moslem Arab states must necessarily exercise considerable influence with the rulers of Turkey. Britain is now at peace with the Arab world, and it would be a mistake to ignore the significant fact that while, apart from Palestine (a comparatively local question), Arab agitation will be largely directed against the French régime in Syria, it is precisely in that direction also that Turkish imperialism is likely to turn. Furthermore, so far as the future of the Straits is concerned, it cannot be gainsaid that, short of the international naval control prescribed by the Treaty of Sevres, British interests are probably best served by the purely Turkish control which has now been established in practice, if not actually in theory.

Thus British diplomacy need not wholly regret the turn taken by negotiations at Lausanne. It is in a position to make far better arrangements for the development of its commerce than any other nation, and it is common knowledge that the burden of any reduction in the value of the Ottoman debt will be mainly borne by French investors.

On the other hand, the British Foreign Office is content to have cleaned up the Near Eastern mess somehow, to have removed a powerful lever of anti-British agitation in India, to have brought Turkey into the League of Nations, and to have consolidated Arab independence.

But on general grounds—and they are grounds to which British opinion is by no means indifferent—the "Peace" of Lausanne can only be regarded as deplorable. We shall endeavor to indicate some of the outstanding weaknesses of the settlement in a subsequent article.

BRITAIN BUYS RUSSIAN FLAX

MOSCOW, July 10 (By Northern News Service).—The export of flax from Russia during the 12 months up to June 1, amounted to 35,631 tons. The leading customer was Britain, second and third place being taken by Germany and the Baltic republics respectively.

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300 Persian Rugs

the larger number 9x12 feet

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specially priced for Monday

Silk Hose with lisle tops and soles; black, white,
noisette, Manila, blonde, cordovan and gray

per pair \$1.35

All-silk Hose in black, white, blonde, cordovan and
gray per pair \$2.00

All-silk Hose, with openwork clocks; black, white,
blonde, cordovan and gray per pair \$2.45

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atmosphere, albino, mauresque, tortoise-shell and
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Comprising a variety of smart sports models,
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The following modish Furs are represented:

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Comprising a number of dress and sports models
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ALLIED DEBTS AND REPARATIONS INSEPARABLE, WARNS M. DIMNET

Let Germany Pay France, Then France Will Pay
England and America, Says Politics Institute Speaker

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4 (Staff Correspondent) — Denying charges of French militarism, answering accusations that the Treaty of Versailles accomplished chiefly the Balkanization of Europe, and insisting that the question of reparations was inseparably bound up with that of the inter-allied debts, Canon Ernest Dimnet, appeared last night in his third lecture before the Institute of Politics.

In regard to the problem of reparations and inter-allied debts he said:

I have told you twice, and I am glad to tell it on this third occasion, that unfortunately the problem of allied debts cannot be separated from the problem of reparations. Let Germany pay France and immediately France will pay England and America.

Still it seems advisable to remind Americans that in the opinion of their economists the recent war debts are not ordinary debts. Bass and Moulton in their books say it expressly, and Mr. James McDonald, in a brilliant lecture at Washington, substantially said this:

"We now come to our old friends, the allied debts. All I have to say about them will soon be said. How was the money which we lent to our allies used? It was used in buying food and munitions for the British, French and Italian soldiers, who were fighting in Europe. If we had been fighting ourselves, instead of only preparing ourselves to fight, there would have been no need to send that money. Therefore all that we did was to send food or munitions to people who were fighting in our place."

Europe as a Battlefield
Canon Dimnet, beginning his lecture, pointed out that although Europe's tendency to make war with great frequency is urged as reason for American isolation America, itself, had frequently been forced to resort to arms. He said, in part:

It is a frequent reproach to Europe in the United States that it is a hotbed of dissensions. Reading the history of Europe many Americans will say it is nothing but the history of wars, contemporary history is even more than the history of previous periods. Hence the advice given by so many American travelers on their return—Keep out of that hornet's nest. Geography shows the same divisions. I recall the remark of an American journalist, now in a high position, that you cannot travel in a motor car more than 12 hours in a straight line without encountering a frontier, a new language, and new uniforms. This is true, although it can be answered that in spite of its wars Europe is still the mother of arts and sciences, and that geographical variety is certainly preferable to a monotonous uniformity.

It is difficult, of course, for an immigrant country like the United States, most citizens of which are never conscious of a frontier, to realize how difficult peace is in Europe; yet have you not read history of a very young country trying undoubtedly the most peaceable country in the world and have you not noticed that, in the last century, the eighteenth century—yesterday—this young nation had a war toward 1750; another from 1776 till 1783; another in 1812; another in 1846; another later against Mexico; another and a terrible one in the years following the sixties; another in 1898 and finally and luckily, another in 1917.

Problem of Uniting Races
Wars have a way with them of seeking even those who do not seek them. As for races and the difficulty arising from them, it is not difficult for Americans to realize them. Are we not witnessing a veritable exodus of black men from Georgia? Can you stay even a few days in Chicago, Cleveland or Los Angeles without being conscious of the races? So when Mr. Vanderlip advises us to form the United States of Europe we reply that certainly that would be a wonderful dream, but it is only a dream.

A second and even more frequent approach made against the Treaty that it has Balkanized Europe. What is the meaning of this word "Balkanization"? The Balkans since their liberation from Turkey in 1878 have been the scene of endless quarrels, and on several occasions of sanguinary wars. This is true. Who has traveled in those countries and does not realize the absolute impossibility there of separating races in lands where they are hopelessly intermingled? You might as easily try to divide the blacks from the whites in Baltimore; Irish from Yankees in Boston; Germans from Americans in New York; Poles from the other Europeans.

It is alleged that the Treaty has spread throughout Europe—this state of Balkanization—but there are 2,000,000 Germans in Bohemia, 200,000 in northern Italy; there are several millions of Ukrainians in Poland, a large proportion of Hungarians in Rumania, and so forth. I touched on this subject in my first lecture. I merely say that this state of affairs was brought about not only by the Treaty but by the conscience of the whole world, mirrored at the time in the 14 points of President

Washington Observations

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD, secretary of the Republican National Committee and editor of the National Republican, gives a youthful knowledge of shorthand and type-writing chief credit for his rise to fame and fortune. Mr. Lockwood was an expert in both arts in his earliest teens. He paid his way through college by utilizing them, then became a law-court reporter, and eventually used them in journalism, which is his real profession. Today Mr. Lockwood owns and edits the Muncie (Ind.) Press, one of the staunch Republican organs of Hoosierdom.

Brig.-Gen. W. D. Potter, of United States Army headquarters at Honolulu, is authority for the statement that the Japanese of Hawaii hope to be represented in Congress some day by a member of their own race. General Potter estimates that by 1940 Japanese natives will control politics in the islands "unless steps are taken in the meantime to make Hawaii a military reservation under martial law." Japanese born in Hawaii are American citizens. General Potter asserts they are multiplying at a rate that eventually will enable their votes to dictate the selection of the territory's representative in the United States.

Congress. That, the General says, is the avowed plan and purpose.

If the presiding officer in the Senate in December orders a roll-call of the Senators who have "done" Europe this year, the following will vote "aye":

Brookhart	LaFollette	Smoot
Enders	McKellar	Spencer
Gerry	McKellar	Stanley
Hale	McKinley	Swanson
Johnson (Cal.)	Reed (Pa.)	Whelchel
King	Robinson	Walsh (Mass.)

Senator Walsh (Montana) has been in Japan and China, and Senator Leconte visited Hawaii early in the summer. Never before has there been such an exodus of American "solons" to foreign parts.

His proposed trip to America would realize a long-cherished wish of David Lloyd George. The United States—its history, its heroes and its institutions—will be no stranger to "the little Welshman." Abraham Lincoln long has been one of Mr. Lloyd George's immortals. He used to quote Lincoln when Britain's fortunes were at low ebb during the World War and urge his countrymen to model their courage after the Great Emancipator's stout-heartedness when the Union's cause looked the darkest.

F. W. W.

League Council. These, Brazil, China and Spain, would probably appoint the members of the League of Nations Roundtable here was of the same opinion regarding the possibility of success should the League be asked to undertake the problem. "Quick action is what is most wanted," he declared, adding:

England is convinced that the Allies must act quickly if Germany—and Europe—is to be saved a further crash. In such a crisis there is no organization which could so quickly intervene into action as the League of Nations. When difficulties arose in Albania and another Balkan war was threatened Lloyd George called for action before the League. The council within a few hours met in Paris. Facts already in possession of the Secretariat were laid before it. A solution was reached. The situation was critical but the council acted with an expedition which saved the day. There is no reason why League action in regard to reparations could not be equally quick and satisfactory.

Both the situation in Upper Silesia and in Austria presented difficulties for the reparations committee. The occupation of the Ruhr and in reparations, according to Miss Wambaugh. She said:

Upper Silesia involved a great industrial area, comparable, in some degree, to the Ruhr. It must be admitted, and is admitted by impartial observers that this settlement in Upper Silesia was as good a settlement as could have been made. In Austria on the other hand, the League faced financial difficulties similar to those involved in reparations. League financial experts surveyed the situation and made recommendations which were speedily adopted. The nations of the world co-operating, the League plan stopped the fall of the Austrian crown and is slowly putting Austria back on its feet once more. There is no reason to doubt that less successful solution would be found for the reparations disagreement if the League were called in the act.

FREE FARM LAND OFFERED WHITES AS NEGROES QUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

given settlers who have money enough to finance themselves according to a plan agreed upon by the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

"This offer is for 'restricted immigration' however, as only settlers from other sections who are literate and who have sufficient money to make homes for themselves will receive land. Kenneth Baker, Marvin S. Chipley and Mrs. B. Taylor all agree that there are among those who have said they will give land to settlers of the type mentioned."

Since the Negroes have been leaving in such numbers, plans for inducing white settlers to come in and place their property in the hands of a "land settlement commission" is now working on the plans, but this action of Greenwood landowners is the first definite step taken to bring whites to South Carolina.

Alabama Cotton Fields Idle as Negroes Drive Northward

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4 (Special)—The migration of the Negroes from Alabama to the north and the west has become a serious problem with the cotton growers of the State. Industrial leaders and ore and coal mine owners.

Migration from Alabama commenced during the World War. At that time, and since, many labor agents have appeared in the State, telling the Negroes of better working conditions and higher wages in the north and west. These stories of the labor agent, who receives from \$10 to \$20 for each Negro secured, have been greatly exaggerated, but nevertheless great numbers of Negroes have left Alabama to seek their fortune in the north.

In an address recently delivered in Birmingham, Ala., Dr. D. C. Hull, president of the A. and M. College and of the Southern Agricultural Workers, said: "The constant Negro migration is a question which cannot be lightly passed over and should be given thoughtful consideration, with a view to remedying the situation. The general movement of the Negro from the farms to the cities of the north and east is a very serious problem, especially with the cotton growers. The farmers are finding it difficult to cultivate their crops with the great labor shortage, caused by the Negroes leaving the farms." He said if the Negroes continue to leave the farms it will be impossible for many farmers to gather their crops this fall.

In the Birmingham (Ala.) district there is much complaint among the iron and steel makers, the coal and iron ore mine owners, concerning a labor shortage. In Alabama there is no State labor department, and no authoritative source from which accurate statistics of the Negro migration may be secured, but F. W. Gist, United States statistician in the Alabama agricultural department, and Mrs. Marie B. Owen, director of the State Department of Archives and History, estimate that during the last year 11,000 Negroes left Alabama for the north, east and west. "Negroes are leaving the south," said Mr. Gist, "because they are receiving higher wages in the north, and other sections of the United States."

In the Bessemer (Ala.) district, where thousands of Negro laborers are employed in iron and coal mines, at furnaces and at steel mills and other places, it is estimated that fully 6,000 Negro laborers, including their wives and children, have left for the north.

WASHINGTON BACKS GENERAL CROWDER

Reports He Is to Be Retired as
Ambassador to Cuba
Denied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, United States Ambassador to Cuba, has been summoned to Washington. It was announced at the Department of State, to report personally to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on the progress made toward putting the financial affairs of Cuba on a sound basis and freeing the government from "grat."

Reports that General Crowder would be retired as Ambassador were denied. The department was said to have confidence in General Crowder, and the attitude of the Washington Government was represented as being in accord with the policies proposed by the Ambassador for mending the affairs of Cuba. It was pointed out that General Crowder was acting under direct instructions from Washington in his negotiations.

It is understood that Department of State officials were desirous of having personal interviews with Ambassador Crowder, since the passing of the lottery bill in the Cuban Legislature with a resolution condemning the alleged interference of the United States in Cuban internal affairs. Department of State officials have been in consultation with Captain Logan N. Rock, an army officer from the legal division of the War Department, who has been on detached service with Ambassador Crowder, but no details have been made public as to the nature of the reports made by Captain Rock.

Reports from Havana indicate that anti-American sentiment in Cuba has been directed mainly against General Crowder personally, because the malcontents who object to the reforms proposed by the United States, hesitate to attack the United States Government directly, in view of the traditional gratitude of the Cuban people for American assistance in gaining their independence. As General Crowder had to exert considerable pressure upon various members of the Cuban Government in instituting reforms in the financial structure of that Government, the belief prevails here that much of the discontent in Cuba could be traced to disappointed office-holders.

There was some agitation against General Crowder on the score that he had interfered with the naming of President Zayas' Cabinet. Opposition to the lottery bill has been voiced by the American Ambassador. The attitude of the American Government was represented as being that the lottery would constitute a source of endless "grat" and probably be used for political manipulation.

CHINA TO REGULATE LABOR CONDITIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22—According to information which has reached the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, China has just taken the

first steps toward the State regulation of labor conditions. Within the last few weeks special Labor sections have been created at Peking in the departments of Agriculture and Commerce, Communications and the Interior, and Provisional factory regulations have been promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. These regulations provide for: The limitation of hours of work to 10 hours a day; the prohibition of the employment of boys under 10 and girls under 12; the limitation of hours of work of children to eight hours a day for boys under 17 and girls under 18.

These measures may be regarded as the direct outcome of the efforts of the International Labor organization to promote universal standards of conditions of labor. It was realized at the first International Labor Conference, Washington, 1919, that China could not immediately conform to

TWILIGHT TALES

What the Night Was Like

TOMMY had wondered more than once what the night was like. It came regularly, and, of course, it was quite different from the day. It was without any sun. The sun, which had been on one side of you when you got up in the morning, seemed to go over your head and was dropping out of sight on the other side when you went to bed. But Tommy

in his own room, for sometimes he woke. Sometimes the night was dark and he couldn't see anything, and sometimes the night was quite light, but not as light as the day. Tommy had often thought he would get up and look out of the window at the night, but even while he was thinking about getting up he would go to sleep again, and there he was.

But at last one night he got up. He woke, and the night was quite light, and so quiet he could hear the clock ticking, just as if it was talking to itself.

Tick-tock tick-tock. I am the clock. Tick-tock tick-tock. It is my way. And then keep right on through the night. Tick-tock tick-tock. I am the clock. Tick-tock tick-tock.

It was so light that Tommy could see Bo-Peep and his sheep on the wall paper, and his clothes on a chair, and his shoes on the floor. And then the clock sounded farther and farther away until all at once he remembered that he meant to get up and see what the night was like; and then he made a tremendous effort, and jumped out of bed, and hurried across the room, and looked out of the window.

The first thing Tommy saw was the moon, which he knew, because he had seen it sometimes when the sun was shining. But then it was more like a plate in the sky than anything else. Now the moon took the place of the sun and lighted the world, and it was like a big, round, globe hung up in the sky. The lawn was right under the window, but in the night it didn't look green at all. It was all white, as if there had been a snowstorm. And the trees, at the bottom of the lawn, where the swing was, were almost black and made great shadows. There was not a bird anywhere in sight, but that did not surprise Tommy, for he knew that birds, just like people, go to bed at night, only the father and mother birds go to bed early instead of putting the little birds to bed and staying up later themselves.

Tommy looked a long time at the night, and then he went back to bed and was glad to get there.

"I know what night is like now," said Tommy to himself. "It's pretty to look at, but it looks queer without the sun shining. I guess that is why everybody sleeps at night and gets up in the daytime."

ROTARIANS AT TORONTO

TORONTO, July 28 (Special Correspondent)—In view of the decision of the Rotary International Council to hold its fifteenth annual convention in Toronto, Earl R. Benedict, convention manager for Chicago, is here. An office will be opened next March. Mr. Benedict states that the only previous international convention held outside the United States was in Edinburgh in 1921. Some 7,500 visitors are expected here.

knew that it wasn't the sun that moved, but the world on which he lived that turned over and over. This was hard to understand, but he knew it must be what really happened, because his father told him, and his father understood it, so Tommy felt that he could wait a while and then he would be big enough to understand it himself. But he had never seen the sun go all the way out of sight because he was always asleep when that happened.

So Tommy wondered what the night was like. He knew what it was like

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We will do this work for you free. This is a part of our service.

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On all new Radiantfire gas heaters ordered for installation during the month of August, bill will not be rendered until October. Terms on our pay as you use plan.

Anticipate your needs for a comfortable fall and winter.

A word to us will bring full information to your door.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

STOCKS DROP TO A LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Decline Is Checked by Supporting Orders—Bonds Also Recede

Stock prices broke 1 to 3 points in today's brief session of the market. While the principal bankers and business leaders were of the opinion that the change in Administration would cause no disturbance to the Nation's financial structure, the selling of stocks by frightened investors and speculators was not unexpected.

Substantial supporting orders were placed by banking and inside interests at prices just below previous closing levels and these served to keep the decline in check.

The resistance shown by the market to the early selling pressure inspired more confidence as trading progressed and the trend in the late dealings was upward with the volume of sales considerably reduced.

Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific and Chicago Northwestern and again established new lows for the year.

This closing was heavy. Sales approximated 480,000 shares.

Prices tended downward in the early trading in bonds today although there were a few individual strong spots.

New York, Ontario & Western 4 moved up 3 1/2 points and Marine 6 gained 1 1/2. Mexican 4 slumped 1 point and most of the French issues yielded fractionally.

Losses of a point or more were recorded by St. Paul refunding 4 1/2, Erie convertible 4 1/2, series D, and Third Avenue adjustment 5 1/2.

Industrial issues also were inclined lower, Cuba Cane Sugar 8 and Ajax Rubber 8 each losing a point, and American Writing Paper 8 1/2.

United States Government issues were irregular with the changes relatively unimportant.

VARIOUS FACTORS OF LITTLE EFFECT IN LONDON LIST

By Special Cable

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Various week-end untoward developments left the securities markets unaffected, the only influence being that of holidays.

The Westminster bank has severed its Spanish connection in consequence of the Spanish bank clerks' strike, although it has been forewarned for some time past because of the diminishing British trade in Spain.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

Stock	Change
War Loan 5 1/2, 1923-47	100 1/2
Brit. & C. Mfg. Ltd. prf.	1 1/2
De Beers	1 1/2
Dunlop	1 1/2
Anglo-Am. Corp. S. Africa	1 1/2
De Beers Cons. dtd.	1 1/2
Rand Mines	1 1/2
Anglo-Am. Oil Ltd.	1 1/2
Brit. Contr. Ltd.	1 1/2
Do. ordy.	1 1/2
Royal Dutch ordy.	27 1/2
Shell T. & T. ordy.	3 1/2

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

EARLY GRAIN PRICES TODAY

TEND LOWER

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Grain markets displayed notable steadiness today on reopening. Only small fractional changes in the price of wheat were witnessed, and the volume of transactions was ordinary.

The initial tendency of values was slightly downward, the extreme decline in the first 15 minutes being 3/4 cents, with September wheat touching 96 1/2 cents and December 1.00 1/4.

The opening prices in wheat, which ranged from 3/4 cent lower to 1/4 cent advance, with September 96 1/2¢, and December 1.00 1/4¢, were followed by a setback of 1/4 cent in some cases and then a slight rally.

After opening unchanged to 1/4 cent, September 76 1/2¢, corn showed a decline of 1 cent for September and less for December and May.

Oats were relatively steady, starting unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, September 35 1/2¢ to 35 3/4¢, and later holding near to the initial range.

Provisions were a little easier.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We think the public has been shaken out and that important interests own the stocks. Although the extreme decline in the near future, and if industrial conditions are to remain even fairly active, many securities appear to be selling below fair values.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Evidently the broad wave of liquidation which reached a climax by the end of June has not been resumed in the last four weeks, but instead the market has been subjected to searching discrimination which, in view of the declines in particular stocks, must have gone very far toward correcting any inequalities that may have existed. Certainly after four months of decline, which has reduced 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the prices of many important stocks, it seems rather an inopportune time to become pessimistic.

DIVIDENDS

Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable in Canadian funds on Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Manitoba Ship Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Harbison-Walker Refractories declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on both the common and preferred. The common is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 22 and preferred Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The Great Western Railway (England) has declared a dividend of 9 per cent on the ordinary.

Directors of Deere & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Aug. 4, 1923

Aug. 3, 1923

Aug. 2, 1923

Aug. 1, 1923

Aug. 31, 1922

Aug. 30, 1922

Aug. 29, 1922

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NEW YORK BONDS

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NEW YORK CUB

Closing Prices

Aug. 4, 1923

Aug. 3, 1923

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Cuckfield Park Ship Models

Special from Monitor Bureau

SOME ships never reach the sea nor feel the cool persuasion of wind and wave, yet through no fault of theirs. Inert, though often under full sail and ready for action, they stand cradled to the end of their days, prized possessions of the trophy room. These miniature ships, modeled from the most famous of the world's naval architecture and in the most unique manner, are the models of the Cuckfield Park Ship Models.

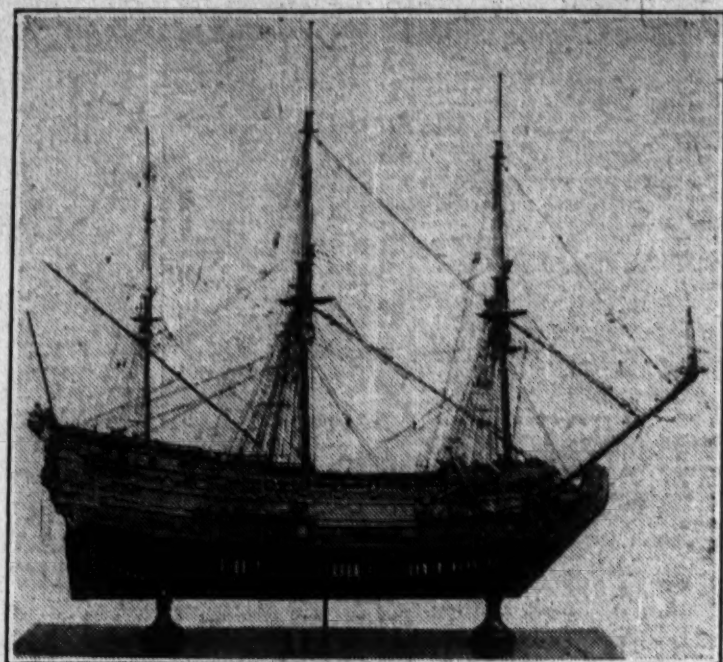
Ship models are in existence from early Egyptian days, when they were included among the symbolic equipment of the departed; examples dated some 3000 B. C. are among the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum. On special exhibition in another department of the museum is a remarkable group of models belonging to a period when they were made for more practical purposes, when they served as working models for actual construction. This is the famous Cuckfield Park Collection of authentic late seventeenth and early eighteenth century Admiralty models of the English Navy, made by an official during the reign of William and Mary, and long preserved in his former Sussex home, which gives the collection its name.

Guides in Construction
It was customary in those days for the shipwrights of England and France to make scale models of war vessels for the approval of the naval authorities before the actual construction. No pains were spared on the exquisite, fragile things destined to delight the connoisseurs of succeeding generations; the woods were of the finest, the cabinet work a thing to marvel at for delicate completion and finish, the embellishment through carving, ornament and gilding brought these little ships of the line into the class of objects d'art; celebrated artists were often employed in such work and there are elaborate wood carvings in the Museum of the French ship, the *Pierre Puget*, made for ship models in the time of Louis XIV.

History records that Charles Sergison was clerk of the Acts of the British Navy from 1689 to 1719, and that he became possessed of certain models which he had collected from various depots under his jurisdiction. It does not seem certain from what motive he acted in collecting these Government trophies, as they were apparently little valued at that time except on purely utilitarian grounds; he may have been influenced by Samuel Pepys, the celebrated diarist, who had made a similar collection of models when he was holder of the same clerkship. Be that as it may, Sergison sufficiently prized these perquisites of office to house them in his beautiful mansion at Cuckfield Park in cabinets and cases specially made to display them at their best and to protect them, which accounts for their wonderful state of preservation.

tion today. As the museum bulletin points out, this collection is a self-contained unit illustrating the various phases of a distinct period of naval architecture and in the most unique manner. Another distinctive feature of this exhibition is that the models are shown in their original cabinets.

The finest model is that of the *Britannia*, a first rate line ship of 100 guns, a three-decker of the year 1700; it is constructed almost wholly of pear wood in the natural color and is 41½ inches long. The decoration is elaborate and runs from stem to stern; the figurehead shows a mounted warrior trampling on prostrate ene-



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art
Construction Model of British Battleship St. George, 1701

mies and various other emblems are employed in the various parts of the vessel where ornament is permitted. The general impression is of great magnificence and strength coupled with delicacy and the mellow beauty that time gives to old wood and gold. The *St. George* is a fully rigged three-decker of practically the same period, a second rate of 96 guns; the rigging is practically all original and the carving is enriched with gold. The length is 48 inches and the breadth 12 inches. Her figurehead depicts St. George and the dragon, and her poop is richly ornamented after the style of that period; the portholes, as in all the other models, are surrounded by gilded wreaths. It is difficult to give but the faintest idea of the beauty and charm of this survival of a day when ships went to sea in their best finery.

Early Royal Yacht
Another model is a 2½ deck, 80-gun ship of about the year 1695; the decoration of the stern transom shows a full-length figure of William III, surrounded by apollin and panoplies. A single-masted rigged yacht is seen in another model, a royal or navy yacht of the restoration period in England; this model bears part of its original rigging and is 1½ inches in length. A pliance or large rowing boat, with the rowers and helmsman in uniform, and several other smaller ships and examples of rowing boats round out the collection. R. F.

Music News and Reviews

Bridge's Suite "The Sea" at Royal College of Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—July marks the end of the academic year at the Royal College of Music, and the third week of this month brought an unusual number of fixtures, even for that energetic institution.

One of the most notable was the orchestral concert on July 17. The band employed was the principal orchestra of the four the college now possesses, and as it is nearly of professional proficiency, a good conductor can get anything he likes from it.

Mr. Frank Bridge, who conducted in the absence of Dr. Adrian Boult, secured a most brilliant performance of his own suite, "The Sea." The picturesque composition, with its vigorous ideas and remarkably effective scoring, is of that best order of program music wherein the composer reveals his meaning without the aid of words. Only the titles of the four movements were given: "The Boy," "The Storm," "The Moonlight," and "The Dawn." In his student days Mr. Bridge was a pupil at the college, and there was thus a special interest in the return of the distinguished composer to direct the orchestra in which he had played.

The concert began with Beethoven's overture to "Egmont" (marred by the imperfect intonation of the flutes), and ended with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." In a scene from Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Odette de Foras, a young French-Canadian soprano, showed a dramatic temperament which would ripen into genuine operatic talent. Keith Falkner, despite his excellent voice and directness, was not so well suited in Parry's majestic setting of Job's Lamentation. Thomas Jones, a violinist possessing marked technical ability, played Bruch's G minor concerto. His fine tone was much commented on. This is the more interesting because (although few people know it) the instrument he used was neither a Strad nor a Guarnerius, but a modern English one—the very violin, in fact, by Vincent which caused such a stir of admiration when Albert Sammons played it in Elgar's concerto at a London symphony concert last autumn.

On July 19 a couple of ballets were produced at a private dress rehearsal in the Parry Opera Theater. Of these, "The Dancing Master," based on a play by Weherly with music adapted from Purcell, had already been given at the Oxford festival last year. It

brought to light a clever young dancer in the person of Marjorie Terry. The other ballet, "The Desire of the Moth," was new. The scenario by H. Procter-Gregg showed more than a touch of Celtic influence, and the music by Ralph Greaves had the merit of real dancing rhythms running through it, but both librettist and composer were inclined to understate their climaxes. M. M. S.

Philadelphia Opera Plans

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Important plans are afoot for the newly created Philadelphia Civic Opera Company. This organization is a direct offshoot from the Philadelphia Operatic Society, which it supersedes. The Operatic Society, for nearly two decades, had banded amateurs with the professional ambition and a few professionals with the amateur spirit in a series of highly creditable operatic performances. The effort is to be intensified, expanded, and, it is possible, municipalized, admittedly after the St. Louis pattern. Philadelphia beholds with longing eyes the municipal appropriation of \$150,000 for opera in St. Louis, and the support of guarantors to the generous extent of \$40,000. It notes with admiration the conversion of a small deficit into a large surplus in the Missouri city, and it is inspired to emulation.

Mrs. Henry M. Tracy is president of the new company. She has energy, civic spirit and vision. She has a board of directors who will do more than "lend their names." Of course a vital matter is the choice of conductor. Wisely enough, the final nomination is not yet made. But the groomed candidate, now the titular chorus director, is a remarkable young man with whom your correspondent has just had an extended session, in the course of which he perused, striking testimonials from eminent preceptors. This tentative appointee is Rudolph Thomas, who studied with Arthur Nikisch, Felix Mottl, Max Regner, Hans Pfitzner and Claude Debussy. He has conducted opera at Darmstadt, Hamburg, Brunswick, and Hanover. He has brave, initiative, and "pushfulness"; when he leads he instills vital energy, and is not content with the mere perfunctory plane geometry of the halo. The plan is to give 13 performances of a dozen operas. In the list are chiefly the old stand-bys, in whose case familiarity has bred not contempt, but popular liking, and also

that musical acquaintance on the part of the new-fledged chorus which will help them in their work. The list is: "Faust," "Carmen," "Aida," "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Martha," "Pagliacci," "Cavalleria," "Rigoletto," "La Bohème," "Hänsel und Gretel." It is a little too bad that this selection will be persistently challenged comparison with the productions of the large established companies of ample resources.

In time, it is hoped to produce operas chiefly, if not entirely, in English. For the first season, at least, concession will be made to those professional singers who know only a foreign tongue. The company has established a training school, which seeks to pro-

vide such a thorough musical education that it will not be necessary for young singers to go abroad to study. The dues for the chorus are but a dollar a year, and an associate membership at \$15 entitles each subscriber to two tickets for each of three performances. If the City Council can be persuaded to make an appropriation similar to that now made for the Fairmount Park concerts, the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company will start on a firm fiscal as well as social foundation. F. L. W.

Art on the High Seas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—The slogan of "Art Afloat" is no longer an illusive and promissory utterance, now that the Hamburg-American Line steamship *Albert Ballin* has joined the host of transatlantic ferries. In casting about for the precise form that their post-war activities should take, the directors of the Hamburg-American Line decided to stress the decorative element in ship designing as an encouragement to German arts and crafts and to furthermore provide for the smaller objects being produced by contemporary artists. Accordingly the leading lights of the "new German art" were engaged to decorate the new Hamburg-American ship and a guild of artists known as the "Hapag Arts and Crafts Fair," representing various north and south German and Austrian centers of art, were formed with the purpose of providing the passengers of this line while at sea with a continuous exhibition of modern applied art.

Under the direction of Dr. Georg Toepfer and Maj. J. Hell various groups of articles are arranged for display each day in the different saloons and the *Albert Ballin* arrived in New York recently with some 6000 pieces to draw from. The collection includes metal work, ceramics, lacquer, leatherwork, paintings, books, etchings, jewelry, carved ivory, basket work, embroideries, lacers, textiles, sculpture, and all manner of odds and ends of the craftsman's ingenuity. The catalogue lists some 150 artists and guilds representing many centers through Germany and Austria, perhaps the best known in America being the Wiener Werkstatte (known through the Vienna Shop in New York) and such distinguished designers of silver as Joseph Hoffman and D. Peché.

The reverting of the modern German artist to early Gothic forms for motives in the applied arts is one of the significant facts revealed through this exhibition and through the decorations of the public rooms on board the *Albert Ballin*. Within the limits of prescribed economy much that is novel and often of particular beauty and effectiveness has been accomplished by the decorators. Instead of costly woods for paneling and other expensive items of furnishing so common on the floating palaces of today, simplicity of material has been proved possible when used in conjunction with intelligence and good taste. Painted surfaces such as the peculiarly happy soft blue walls of the main saloon and the corresponding faded red of the grill room strike a new note in ship decorating. Color is freely used in the principal rooms and special suites, although the corridors preserve the traditional white.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Rehearsals of "Bernard and Collier's Nitties of 1923" will begin next Monday.

Will Morrisey's "Newcomers" will be presented at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater next Monday.

The "Dancing Honey Moon," a British entertainment formerly called "Battling Butler," is to have its premiere in Detroit Aug. 19, two weeks before beginning an engagement in Chicago at the Apollo.

New feature pictures in New York next week include Norma Talmadge in "Ashes of Venice" at the Apollo, "The Spoilers" by Rex Beach at the Capitol, and Jackie Coogan in "Circus Days" at the Strand.

Fine Bookbindings in Chicago Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

TIME spent among the bookbindings dating from the early fifteenth through the nineteenth century at the Newberry Library renews our faith in the appreciation of records of men's thinking. Well-dressed books should be good books. In these relics of centuries the writer could easily turn aside to a discussion of the literature considered worthy of artistic bindings, but that is not the story of the book.

Bookbinding, the handicraft, is an art in itself, and bookbinders give affectionate attention to this very personal art, which requires a many-sided interest. Today books are produced in great quantities of ephemeral materials, the binder only in rare instances taking much thought of the clothing of a work, although in his secret heart he believes that the essay or the verse has elements of permanency. Yet, fortunately, a this exhibition in show, there are bookbinders today in America, in England, and on the Continent, and the next century will present a few volumes clad in rare leathers or fabrics, tooled and adorned, to witness that men still believed in the nobility of the printed word.

An Historical Review
The catalogue made by Miss Watson of the Newberry Library lists 265 exhibition room. Its title, "Bookbindings, Notes Descriptive of an Exhibition of the Bookbindings of the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries, Together with a Select List of Books on Bookbinding and Bookbinding," indicates the all-around scope, from the books themselves to their makers and their art. Miss Watson's carefully made catalogue is valuable in itself to bibliophiles, and is certain to travel on in service in libraries. Reading it, the stay-at-home can conjure visions of the beauty of handsome books from scholars and artists of many lands.

Of the earliest date is a selection from the Chinese Tripitaka, a series of works of 7820 volumes in 792 wrappers. The single volumes are bound in rare silk brocade and held by tens in wrappers mounted on silk brocade of a different design. The exhibit presents the fine brocade covers, the wooden cases for the books, and the cloths East India. It has original binders, and thus we see how the Chinese took pride in their book handling. The complete set of 7820 volumes was ended in 1738.

Of the Oriental bindings, a book from a Buddhist temple near Mandalay, Burma, represents the East. It is a painted red and gilded on the covers and its leaves of gilded copper, on which are words of wisdom. These are tied together with woven bands bearing a pattern of legends, which may be of mighty import, could we read the characters whose painted means of painted decorations in silver and gilt mosaic distinguishes a second East Indian work. It is carefully wrapped in silk brocade when not in use, a tender care for a book, and happy the reader whose painted thoughts are so preserved. Even Ethiopia makes its contribution in a manuscript book on parchment. From Arabia, Persia and Turkey are characteristic examples, each bearing the impress of its people and a love for making books in a beautiful way, as they saw beauty.

Grolier's Books
Medieval Europe and its monkish bookmen bequeathed a goodly collection of later years. The fifteenth and sixteenth century bindings, such as those displayed in nearly every museum and sometimes in libraries of pretensions, show a prevailing fashion. It is likely that bookbinder craftsmen wandered from one churchly center to another. The "chained book" (fatal to the would-be borrower) is shown, and old illuminated missals, monastic records, rare works in old vellum and pigskin, and Flemish bindings appear.

Here, too, is a book in the Grolier binding with Jean Grolier's motto on the cover and Grolier's autograph to lend it greater honors. The group of Italian bindings suggest many names to conjure with in books and their history. An example after the style of Maoli tempts one to linger among them.

From France are the books bound

RESTAURANTS

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Nardini's
CONCORD, N. H.
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The Restaurant that has served Concord, N. H., and its friends for 30 years.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
The Plaza Cafe and Tea Room
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Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:00 P. M.
Delicious Home Cooking, Special Lunches and Table D'Hotel Dinners
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ARBOR **LA PALMA**
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by the Eve family of Paris, La Gascou, De Seuil, Padeloup, Derome, Boserion, Thouvenin, Simler, Petit, Bazonnet, Traut and Ginesta. A group of volumes bound for Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has a particular romance of its own. Russia and Spain contribute bindings colored by their typical arts and the history continues to the present in the work from Cobden-Sanderson, Snagorski Sutcliffe, and the Doves Bindery, of which examples were shown at the Art Institute not long ago.

The exhibition at the Newberry Library may be more than an example by the arts. Possibly it is a warning to bookbinders and book-makers in a day of ephemeral paper and perishable books. The works relating to bookbindings and bookbinding deals with English, continental and American authorities. Jean Grolier's illustrious Patron of Bibliography, the catalogues of the Grolier Club of New York, the Caxton of Chicago and others are rich in information. L. M. McC.

"Little Old New York"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cosmopolitan Theater, beginning Aug. 1, Marion Davies in "Little Old New York," a picture based on Rida Johnson Young's stage play, adapted by Luther Reed, directed by Sidney Olcott, settings by Joseph Urban, with original music score by William Frederick Peters.

Joseph Urban's versatility seems to have no bounds. Not content with being an architect, engineer, bridge builder and master of the art of the theater, he now transforms the dim playhouse, formerly known as the Park and as the Majestic, into one of the most beautiful motion picture theaters of the world. Mr. Urban also designed the unusual and beautiful stage settings for the photoplay, "Little Old New York," which is being written by the Cosmopolitan Production Company in this theater, which now bears its name.

Victor Herbert conducts an overture he has written for the picture and then leaves the baton in the hand of an assistant who takes charge of the orchestra for the remainder of the performance.

The photoplay, "Little Old New York," is entirely too long, even if the story were more than ordinarily interesting. It is beautifully staged and, in the main, well acted. It offers a number of moments of humor and interest, but the long drawn-out telling of the story robs the tale of the Irish girl's disguising as a boy in order that she may inherit a fortune in America, of what slight chance it might have of being convincing. Miss Marion Davies is a beautiful woman and while acting the part of a woman of delightful, but unfortunately she appears in dresses for only a short while. The remainder of the time she is dressed as a boy, but at no time gives the slightest suggestion that she is other than a pretty girl dressed as a boy. There are certain poetical plays in which masculine realism does not matter one way or the other. "Little Old New York" is not one of those plays.

Spending the evening, however, with Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Henry Brevoort, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, De Puyser, Delmonico, Ariana De Puyser, Betty Schuyler, and Chancellor Livingston of a hundred years ago, even though it is in the world of experience, and seeing Robert Fulton's wonderful invention, the steam boat, brought into existence and go steaming up the Hudson after many false starts, gives a thrill. The difficulties met and overcome by the inventor, the jeerings of the public at what was known as "Fulton's Folly" shows how stubbornly people resist most new ideas presented. The picture on the whole is well worth seeing. F. L. S.

AMUSEMENTS

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JESSE L. LARKY Presents
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Even. and Sat. Mat., 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
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"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
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Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
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Also a la Carte

TO OUR READERS
Restaurant proprietors welcome a word of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service in a restaurant advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Reactions of a Reader

WHEN Mr. Herbert Quick added "Vandemark's Folly" to the scanty store of American fiction dealing with pioneer days, his public was delighted. Never had Mr. Quick been so successful in the handling of his tools. His book, while not great literature, had a continuity, a scope, a vision, which brought it genuine distinction. In it the reader contemplated the vacant country, perched beside the heroine upon the hooded seat of a "prairie schooner," gazing across the awaying backs of the oxen to where the winds swept the billowing grasses and the white clouds toward a gray-green horizon. But what can be said of "The Hawkeye," just published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis? We had a sense that Mr. Quick's earlier book came as the slow fruition of prolonged meditation upon this period of America's development; we are equally convinced that, with "The Hawkeye," it was not so. The author has been lavish of description, anecdote and characterization. We look out upon the same country, central Iowa of some 60 years ago, but little further advanced than the frontier of the "Cow" Vandemark first settled there. Indeed, some of the same people reappear, shrewd old Uncle Jack Vandemark himself and the Bushyagers, those spectacular bandits who raided the countryside in true Border style. Well, the author tells us, somewhat tardily, that he has written "the annals of Monterey County," not merely the story of Fremont McKonkey. The warning might, with profit to many, have been printed upon the title-page. For annals they are with a vengeance. The movement of the story is ponderous, and Mr. Quick exploits the obvious with amateurish glee. More than all, one of the publishers' advertisements actually asserts that here is the sort of novel which Abraham Lincoln would have written, had he been a novelist. Never, Mr. Lincoln understood too well the power of economy in words.

However, one illuminating angle we did glimpse from our reading of Mr. Quick's novel. In our abject ignorance, we had somehow assumed that the corruption of American politics is a comparatively recent development; we know now, from this author's account of the proceedings of the "Court House Ring," that corrupt practices began at the beginning of American politics.

Have you ever known exactly what is meant by the grand old saying, "I can't find one of those phrases which has caused you, feeling you ought to know and knowing not at all, to keep phenomenally still whenever you heard it, trusting that no one would ask you to dilute upon its meaning and derivation?" In any case we doubt that you could have explained it as "originally a phrase coined by Samuel Foote in some nonsense lines written to test the memory of the actor Macklin." That first mention was in the *Quarterly Review* (1854); and the phrase must have caught on, for we find Henry James using it later in a paper which he con-

tributed to Harper's Magazine. All this we should never have discovered, were it not for a most fascinating work, "A Desk-Book of Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases in English Speech and Literature," by Frank H. Vizetelly and Leander J. de Bekker (London and New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company). It tells us everything we could possibly want to know, much for which we never supposed an explanation existed. We sat immovable in our office chair for an hour, lost in wonder. It is small matter for lament that we have speedily forgotten what we read; for the book will, until the end of time, remain in its niche above our desk. Almost invariably we are of that unlucky company which cannot find what it seeks in reference books, and therefore seeks seldom. But we entertain high hopes of this book. It has the appearance of mingled efficiency and enchantment. It opens as many new fields as does a card catalogue, and words of higher praise than those are not at our command.

Though the title, "The Adventures of Hajji Baba," may be familiar to some, few persons will recall the name of its author, the late John Morley. Yet it is sufficiently interesting that the Oxford University Press, in its excellent World's Classics edition, should have brought out this book, which was first published in 1824. It is a story of a man's life, and the books which first see the light of day in the year 1824 will be worthy of republication 100 years later. Mr. Morley, through having lived and traveled extensively in Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor, knew the East so well as to have recorded accurately many of its legends and customs. This edition of his Arabian Nights-like tales will be welcomed.

It is rumored that "A Mediterranean Mystery," by Fred E. Wynne (New York: Duffield & Company), can qualify as an adventure story without a heroine. No, indeed, for it is without a woman character. To divulge the plot would be most unfair. Moreover, we are not familiar enough with the mystery-story public to be certain whether this outstanding peculiarity will make the book less or more popular upon the screened-in porch. M. W.

A gift of \$5000 has been received by the American Institute of Architects from the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles to furnish the board room of the Institute at the Octagon House, Washington, D. C., which is the headquarters of the Institute.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Criticizing the Critics' Critics

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

PERIODICALLY, musical critics in London, and perhaps elsewhere, get an embarrassing amount of attention, not only from those whom they criticize, but from the very people for whose benefit this self-sacrificing office is performed. In fact, the critic of today who desires even limited tranquillity has more often than not, to write something which looks like but really isn't criticism. He must lead his readers' opinions by following them in the rear, thereby emulating Gilbert's duke who boasted that:

When there was any fighting,
He led his regiment from behind.

On the other hand, the critic who really criticizes, lives dangerously enough to please even Nietzsche, and personally almost rivals in popularity the tax collector. Like the latter he increases the inland revenue by stimulating the sale of postage stamps to indignant readers.

It is true that, as Croce says, criticism is often looked upon by artists as a morose and tyrannical "pedagogue" who gives capricious orders, imposes prohibitions, and grants permissions, thus adding or injuring their works by willfully deciding upon their fate. "This time, to tell the truth, it is the artist's fault, for they do not know what criticism is, expecting from it favors which it is not in a position to grant, and injuries which it is not in a position to inflict: since it is clear that, since no critic can make an artist of one who is not an artist, so no critic can ever undo, overthrow, or even slightly injure an artist who is really an artist, owing to the metaphysical impossibility of such an act: these things have never happened in the course of history, they can do so happen in our day, and we can be sure that they will never happen in the future." (Douglas Ainslie's translation.)

"Good Press" an Effect

The artist justly or unjustly "carved up" by a critic is not the only philosophical study hard to attain, but in spite of being voiced by a philosopher it happens to be sound. Even the most self-sufficient critic would smile at the notion of himself and his colleagues being able to change the course of musical history. Of all concepts, perhaps the critic has the least belief in the actual power of criticism. Yet how many artists still labor under the delusion that criticism can win or lose for them engagements, make or break their careers, and accomplish all sorts of other "miracles." The critic is affirmed too often that a "good press" is always an effect, never a cause.

In the last few days two famous critics have contributed to the London press apologies—some readers may deny the appropriateness of the word—for the foundations of their critical belief. Both writers, the one holding into the camp of the critics who criticize the critics, Mr. Ernest Newman, for example, repudiates the idea of "encouragement."

"I am not vain enough," he writes,

"to suppose that anything I could say would be the least 'encouragement' to any first-class composer, and I see no reason to 'encourage' any other class of composer to the extent of saying that his work is better than it really is." "Encouragement" on these lines, he claims, is merely telling lies.

"Destructive" Criticism

Again, critics are constantly accused, sometimes more in anger than in sorrow, of being "destructive." Mr. Alan Dale—one of the most prominent dramatic critics on the western side of the Atlantic, and English-born—is a journalist who evidently believes that although newspapers may come in handy for lining shelves and making parcels, primarily they are meant to be read. "The poor constructive chap," he writes, "is not widely read." "For dullness, smug self-satisfaction, and complete stupidity, commend me to the constructive critic—the being who feels that he has a mission. The constructive critic yearns to teach, to prove educational, and to show all this to a mighty public—a purely imaginary public, I may state. You are supposed to 'get something' from constructive criticism. You do. You get bored. You get horribly weary, and usually you turn aside from a column that should entertain you to other portions of your newspaper."

Mr. Dale holds that the theater is an institution that no critic can make either better or worse. "If I can make a crowd of beetle-browed business men, riding down town in an ugly subway train, smile at some views of a play that they have never seen, and may never see, then—well, I am attracting attention to the theater that an essayist could never hope to attract." It will be seen that Mr. Dale is less a technician than a pyrotechnical writer.

The "Constructive Fallacy"

A little more staidly, Mr. Newman, in his apology, also tackles what he calls the old fallacy of "constructive" criticism. "To deny is not always to be destructive. It depends on what you deny, and why you deny it. To destroy does not necessarily mean to slay a truth and put nothing in its place. It may mean slaying an error, and putting truth in its place. To say that two and two are not five is being constructive, not destructive, for you maintain the negative proposition because you have worked out for yourself the positive proposition that two and two make four." He also points out that a critic is invited to a performance to say what he thinks of it purely and simply as a performer, "inasmuch as means of educating the uneducated."

In nine instances out of ten, perhaps, the plea for "constructive" criticism comes from those who have not taken the trouble to think out what the true function of the critic is. It is a plea not so much for criticism as for its negation. If indiscriminate praise could transform genius into swans the critic's lot might be a happier one. But, even so, would artists and their friends be content? When everybody's somebody—then no one's anybody.

Music and the Radio

By FULLERTON WALDO

IT WAS recently my pleasant experience to play for a powerful broadcasting station, at the home of an amateur connoisseur of the radio. My host was a man of large professional connections who is also an accomplished organist. I performed on an ancient Italian viola to his accompaniment, and our joint recital took place in his own study, where the organist's audience was a large fawn-colored collie dog, who lay bright-eyed at my feet and made no disturbance, as though he realized how it would puzzle Sacramento, Havana and Boston should he lift a howl of protest. The unusual feature of the experience was the transmission of the music from the house to a large department store whence it was sent out from coast to coast. The organ console was at one end of the long, low room. I stood at the other, directly over the grating through which the music issued from the clustered pipes in the cellarage. The radio transmitter, a disc about the size of a dinner plate, stood on a table at my elbow, and my host announced the music as it was played, with a brief gloss pertinent to the composer and the nature of the composition.

Room a Music Box

The room was turned for the occasion into a music box. As the sound waves came up through the grating they mingled in a peculiarly sympathetic consonance with the vibrations from the strings of the ancient Cremona, and to judge from the responses which came in during the following days the relayed transmission was completely successful.

That which has become a commonplace to the professional "broadcaster" will long continue to be an awe-inspiring experience for the novice. The thought of the multitude of invisible guests is an incitement to the musician, as to the orator, to give the very best that he is capable of offering. It is incredible to the layman, however hardened to the use of the telephone, that this small disc at his elbow will spread over the whole United States, and even to foreign lands, the slightest sound he makes.

With so many listening, how important it is to choose something that will be good for them all! The aria, "Tre Giorni" of Pergolesi, and a larghetto of Handel were committed to the immensity of silence in the faith that these would find perceptive hearers. The "Valse Triste" of Stibelius was essayed with a degree of

trepidation: to the average auditor it seemed to be music of too exotic and eccentric a character "for human nature's daily food." The organ, in alternation, played compositions of a limpid and deliberate nature—a new "Berceuse," by Ethel McCollin among them.

Balance of Tone

The form of written thanks that was most appreciated subsequently was that which told how the listeners, weary of the frivolous cacophony of jazz, welcomed the chance to hear something better. The satisfaction of an eventual "come-back" from distant listeners is one that many familiar platform figures have enjoyed: it is gratifying to us who are amateurs to feel that we, too, are of some use in the field ere the time comes when, very properly, arrangements are made to pay those who play and sing for broadcasting purposes.

It was a matter of careful rehearsal beforehand to secure a just balance of tone between the stringed instrument and the pipes. Obliging members of the household were stationed at various points near and far, one of them in the air-chamber of the organ down cellar, while I took the viola to various corners of the room and played a few phrases.

The proper adjustment was not attained until I stood directly on the grating above the organ pipes, so that the notes seemed to proceed from one of them. The organist, for his part, was compelled to reduce the sound below its normal minimum, so that the melody uttered by the strings might be thrown into sufficiently acute relief.

Need of Distinctness

Experience has shown that the most elaborate and florid compositions, such as a "perpetuum mobile" or a caprice played at top speed, are not those which "get over" best to a radio audience. The comparatively sedate strains which move at a pace that lets each note tell for its full value give most pleasure to the hearer. The writer has many times spoken for broadcast, and he finds that if he makes haste, for the sake of closing on time, he is likely to hear from those who found it a strain to listen when the syllables were accelerated.

One who "listens in" upon the radio has nothing but the sound to depend on. He must pay close attention. He



SOPHIE BRASLAU

is grateful, therefore, to speakers and players who make it easy for him by moving at a rate that means no strain to follow. From the point of view of the enjoyment and profit of an audience, the distinct and deliberate utterance of sound is not less important for the broadcasting musician than it is for one who speaks or reads.

Mr. Schmitz, Exponent of Musical Tolerance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. ROBERT SCHMITZ, the pianist, I have for a good while regarded as a musician of extraordinary breadth and tolerance. I have observed that he is interested in recent movements, and that at the same time he is as fond of the old masters of composition as anybody else. He seems to be the one man upon whom the various revolutionary groups here can with assurance call to help them win the attention of the public, the man to whom the yesterday-moderns—the Debussys—can safely intrust their cause, and the man to whom the Beethoven propagandists can with the greatest comfort go for support when they feel the artistic foundations of the earth shaking under them. He is one of the few men who strike me as having found a definition of music big enough for all occasions and all demands, and as really believing in it after having got it.

Piano Teaching

Giving me some of his views a while ago on piano teaching, Mr. Schmitz said:

"I think when you undertake to instruct anybody in music, you should give him the whole thing; you should set before him the forms of expression of both ancient and recent dates. When students have an equally good insight into two periods that are remote from each other in time and that show as much contrast as possible in style, they may properly begin to entertain a preference. But don't let them go about boasting of their mastery of a particular school, when that school is the only one they are conversant with. Don't let them take the stand that no music counts except what was written in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, when they have no familiarity with anything written in the nineteenth century or the twentieth."

"On the other hand, don't let them go to the other extreme, whereby they ignore all tradition and confine their attention to pieces written only in the last 10 years. It is no better for them to be exclusively modern than it is to be wholly classic."

Need of Breadth

"Now I do not object to students devoting themselves with enthusiasm to a particular composer, unless such a composer is the only one they know. For if they have an acquaintance with one whose leanings are contrary to those of their favorite, I am not at all troubled. They may regard Rubinstein, or whomsoever they choose, as the pre-eminent genius of the piano. All I maintain is, that if they intend to champion Rubinstein in that fashion, they must understand composers whose traits differ from his, like Paderewski or Milhaud."

"As I look at the matter, a good Bach player ought to be a good Debussy player, too, because Bach, with his major and minor modes, and with his obvious two-tonality formulas, represents contrary tendencies to Debussy. Again, a student who shows a real for Franck, who is of aspiring temperament, should take up Balakireff, who is rhythmic and nonmelodic, and who is never contemplative. By way of another pair of opposites, I recommend Debussy, for cultivating in a player old-school clearness; and Schönberg, for bringing him under the influence of modern impressionism. By way of still another, I advise Chabrier, as standing for the Latin, and Whitthorne, as standing for the American type of humor."

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FRIEDA HEMPEL

How to Become a Prima Donna, Told by Some Who Have Done It

THE Devil, that popular hero of many an opera and tale, has ever been credited with intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, so much so that he is understood to be able always to justify himself and his acts by a quotation from Holy Writ.

The prophets of the town of Delphi, in ancient Greece, seem to have had that aspect at least of the diabolical nature; they contrived to say "I told you so," pointing to their prophecies, whatever the event.

Something of this quality of adaptability to immediate and diverse needs inheres in Frederick H. Martens' new book on "The Art of the Prima Donna and Concert Singer" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), which presents in interview form the experience and theories of 20 famous divas. That is to say, whatever your theory of tone production, methods of training, time for practicing, stage deportment or program building, you can find support for it in the pages of this book. These prima donnas, in fact, fall but very short of being of Mr. Papini's "Four and Twenty Minds."

One or Many Teachers

Is the question put whether it be better to trust oneself to many or few teachers? Says Miss Ursula Greville, English singer: "Before my tour here (in America) I gave an evening party which brought together some 30 teachers—from all of whom I had gained something, for I believe in studying with any person who has specialized in any subject whatever."

But then, turn to Miss Anna Case. "My own training would lead me to advise principally one teacher, if an unusually good one, for every vocal student."

So you may make what you may make of that. Or do you seek advice on whether you should use a mirror in preparing a rôle? Miss Lucrezia Bori comes forward to announce that she never does. But Mme. Tamaki Miura, probably with no intention of contradicting, declares: "I always practice before a mirror, because it is very easy to get into the habit of making faces or grimacing."

To the Rescue

Frieda Hempel, however, comes to the rescue of the confused student with this final-sounding summary: "The acting out, the stage business of an opera rôle should never be practiced before a mirror, but singing always must be. For facial expression, not only in opera, but on the concert stage as well, is very important. If the student seeks the benefit of great singers' experience in the matter of establishing the atmosphere of a

rôle, she may derive comfort from the statement of Miss Bori that "one must be at home in the epoch of the opera, study the libretto and other books which may throw a light on its atmosphere. One must enter completely into the spirit of the work, feel the romance of one's own rôle and react to it."

But, later, the student reads that Mme. Schumann-Heink looks "back on the days when I studied my Wagnerian rôles while I was watching the children's dinner cook on the kitchen stove."

Gesture in Concert

Regarding gesture on the concert platform, the reader again finds a diversity of opinion. "I do not believe in it," declares Mme. Schumann-Heink. "Take the opera aria. When it is sung on the concert stage, it is taken from its dramatic setting. When sung in concert the dramatic element should lie solely in the music. . . . My ideal of song interpretation in concert is dignity, a quiet dignity which allows the voice to touch and move the audience."

Supporting her are Mme. Galli-Curci—"Gestures seem to me quite out of place on the concert stage"—Miss Sophie Braslau—"In a strict sense, I do not consider gesture legitimate on the concert stage, save perhaps in the case of the diseuse"—and Miss Elizabeth Rothberg—"No gestures, but perfect calm is essential to the highest art on the concert platform."

But turn to Emma Calvé: "I have been criticized for using gestures in my concert singing. Such criticism seems pedantic to me. Every song, especially every dramatic song, presents a story or a mood. . . . My gestures on the concert stage are a part of my interpretation of the song I am singing. . . . and, incidentally, though they have been criticized, my audiences seem to like them."

Opera Arias in Concert

Should opera arias be used on the concert stage? Here again there is conflicting authority. Says Miss Braslau: "I do not think the opera aria belongs on the concert program. As an encore? Yes. . . . I never program the opera air or the ballad." But the comfort of those who sup-

port this view is rudely upset by the words of Miss Anna Case: "Frankly, I sing operatic arias in my recital programs because I feel people like and want them." Though this is qualified by a distinction between recital and concert programs: "As an artist I feel, of course, that the operatic aria does not belong on the recital program, though quite in order in the mixed program in which the singer appears with other artists."

In respect of programs, again, there is the old question whether the same fare should be offered Main Street that is set before Langham Place and the West Forties. Miss Braslau is intransigent about this: "I never classify audiences and try to make up programs for people of certain sections or parts of the country. I regard this as a great mistake. The people who form my audience in Coffeyville, Kansas, do not want to feel that the artist who sings Moussorgsky in New York will pick out something gentler, sweeter or more obvious, thinking 'they would understand it better.' Audiences do not want to be sung down to. They are entitled to the best I have to give."

The Contrary View

But hear Miss Case: "My experience has led me to use two types of concert programs, one for large cities like New York, the other for tours through the country in general. The metropolitan type of concert program, of course, must appeal to a highly trained and eclectic taste; the country-wide type of program should appeal more to audiences who are deprived of the 'big town' opportunities, but who love music instinctively and react to a clear, melodic line and direct emotional expressions." Gently put, but you see what she means.

There is great variety of advice about practicing. Miss Case confesses that she is "not, perhaps, the best example for the vocal student as regards practice. I have always disliked being tied down to certain hours for practice, or anything else." And Mme. Louise Homer declines to work all the year round: "Most of my life I have stopped singing altogether for three or four whole months every year. The old idea of doing exercises every livelong day of your existence is often questioned now. . . . And one wants to have something of the summer fun and relaxation after working hard all season."

But Mme. Sigrid Onegin gives "an hour a day to technical work. . . . Even when I am singing in opera I never neglect my exercises—it seems as natural to do them as to brush my teeth."

And Miss Geraldine Farrar is adamant: "For twenty years I have

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followed the same regular course of sitting down at the piano at 9 o'clock and working until 11.

Practicing in the Bath

As for the best place for practicing, two at least of the famous singers agree. Mme. Miura and Miss Greville do their exercises during the morning bath.

Should the student aim from the first at her ultimate target? Not according to Mme. Miura: "Why should the vocal student try to plan her career in advance? The first thing is to be able to sing. The vocal student who is beginning can decide when she has reached the end of her study period whether her gifts are best adapted to the operatic or the concert stage." Likewise, Miss Rosa Ponselle: "Too many students, I think, definitely fix their ambitions on opera, when they begin to study singing, before they find out whether or not they are fitted for it. When you begin to study singing, let your first thought be to learn how to sing."

Yet those who do not welcome this advice may rely on Mme. Rosa Raisa: "I believe that it would be well for every singer to have a clear idea of what she is aiming for, what she intends to be. A girl who aspires to opera, in my opinion, should have that end definitely in view when she begins to study singing."

Dress of General Interest

One is not surprised to find that a topic of general and lively appeal to these ladies is that of dress. Yet even here there is not full agreement. Miss Greville is extremely loquacious on the subject, but perhaps this sentence will serve as a summary of her theory: "I think it is just as legitimate for the artist to support and embellish her song with beauty of dress, in the way of design, color and historic or regional suggestion, as she does with her piano accompaniment, the natural movement of her hands and body, and facial expression."

Mme. Onegin seems to express another viewpoint. "My personal feeling in the matter is that dress on the concert stage must be unobtrusive. The singer is only a medium of musical expression; she must be as simple and direct as possible. She should not overemphasize the detail of dress, distract attention from her music."

Whatever the contrary of opinion among the singers, the excerpts given must indicate at least that Mr. Martens' book is neither monotonous nor dull. As the book is nearly all in quotation marks, the careless reader may imagine that it holds his attention because the composer's quotations are as brilliant in conversation as in song. What every journalist knows, however, is that the best interviews are the work of the interviewer, who decides what his victim shall say and how he shall say it, before ever they meet. Mr. Martens, then, has produced a most interesting and most readable book. If it also proves valuable to students of singing, so much the better.

L. A. S.

Nordica's "Hints to Singers"

Lillian Nordica's "Hints to Singers" with letters giving an account of her European training, transcribed by William Armstrong (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) will prove of interest to musicians for its side lights on musical personages, and of value to students of singing for its advice in practical matters. There is no attempt to give technical instruction in the use of the voice, but a great deal of information, in brief paragraphs, on the making of a career.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE event almost of a moment has elevated to the presidency of the United States of America a plain man

By Right of Succession

of the people, who, until his election as Vice-President in 1920, might not have thought of being called to any higher duty than that performed by him as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Upon Calvin Coolidge there shall henceforth rest, for a time at least, tremendous responsibilities. In his boyhood days in the Vermont hills he may have dreamed, as many another American boy has dreamed, that some day he would be President. But such a dream can be realized only by a chosen few. Preferment may come, honors may be bestowed, but to achieve, even through the bereavement of the people of a nation, a place of such distinguished leadership, is to accept responsibilities and power given only to the few. Truly the course of events during the last two days has proved the wisdom of every young man, no matter what his early surroundings and opportunities, shaping his life aright.

Some destiny, truly, guides and directs the affairs of men and nations. No matter what the outward manifestations may seem to indicate, something more than mere chance is the controlling and governing cause. We may not see in the developments of a day or a week, or even of a generation, the certain workings of all things together for good. Sometimes it is hard to believe the promise and to rest with assurance upon the professed knowledge that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may."

To President Coolidge has come the time of trial and the time of opportunity. He is a man of silence and of decision, not easily swayed or misled. To him there will come many ready and willing to advise and counsel. He must listen, perform, but he need not always be influenced. His intensive Americanism, a legacy from his New England ancestors, no doubt will continue to be the basis of his political creed. In the school where Americanism is taught and exemplified, he has been both student and teacher. He has, in the past, found some opportunities to make practical demonstration of what by some may be regarded as mere theories. Now there is accorded to him the chance to adapt his simple creed to the Nation as a whole, and in some measure, at least, to the entire world.

No true American should regard the prospect apprehensively. In recent years, perhaps more generally than heretofore, there has been a conscious recommitment by the people of the United States to the fundamentals of democracy. The demand has been for more Americanism in civic and national affairs. That Americanism has been conceived to be love of country, honesty in the administration of government, free and equal justice, and an adherence to the simple standards of brotherly love. President Coolidge, as the exponent of such a creed, should have the unanimous support and helpful sympathy of all the people.

And what shall be said of an international policy similarly grounded and established? The need of the world is as pressing as that of the Nation over whose destinies the new President has been called to preside. The search need not be a long one, if one sets out to find the most pressing need of the hour. It is for a casting off of all encumbering hatreds and selfish ambitions, and for an ungrudging acceptance, by those who have the vision and the wisdom to lead, of the duties and responsibilities which cannot rightly be avoided.

THE American Census Bureau, through a publication dealing with population changes, casts a somewhat ominous sidelight on the northern migration of Negroes now in progress. According to Government vital statistics, the black race in the northern states to which it is trekking, and also in southern cities, is not keeping pace with the ratio of white increase, even disregarding white gains from immigration. It is left an open question whether the journey north to changed conditions will not widen the disparity between the two ratios of increase.

The Negro Comes North

To begin with, statisticians show there are 47,330,000 Americans of native white stock in the Nation, and these, it is said, represent about the population which the country would have had in 1920 if the pre-revolutionary settlers had not been added to by immigration, and if they had gone on increasing regularly, as they actually appear to have done. In other words, the early American element in the population has not been decreasing, but increasing, and this by the steady and rather normal rate of from 10 to 12 per cent.

On the other hand, the American Negro element, which started its career on the American Continent at about the same time, and which by 1920 had increased till there were 10,463,131 Negroes in the country, gained only 635,000 in the last ten years, or 6.5 per cent. This ratio was not only lower than that of the native whites and considerably lower than the Nation's percentage of increase as a whole, but it was the lowest percentage of Negro increase on record.

Going as far back as 1790, when the proportion of blacks to whites was highest, there were 193 Negroes to every 1000 whites, or about one to five. This ratio has steadily decreased, and by 1910 had fallen to 10.7 per cent, and in 1920 to 9.9 per cent. White immigration does not explain by itself this progressive decline. An analysis of the census by Prof. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University shows that the Negro birth and mortality rates have had a great deal to do with it.

The Negro birth rate, he finds, in every one of the northern states to which the migration is taking place, is not keeping up with the natural rate of decrease. This is also true of southern cities as a whole. In the latter, indeed, the birth rate is shown to lag even further behind the mortality rate than in northern cities. The "invasion" of the north is a reality, but the gain in the number of Negroes comes from migration, not increased births. It is only on southern farm lands, statisticians indicate—which the Negro is now quitting for northern industrial life—that the Negro seems to thrive and multiply.

IN ITS enumeration yesterday of the achievements of President Harding's Administration, the Monitor might well have included the successful effort for the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry. This most laudable purpose has indeed been accomplished. While it was not, in a sense, a matter of political action, since the United States Steel Corporation as a private, or at most a quasi-public, institution, is at liberty to adjust its own relation to its working people, the fact nevertheless remains that President Harding's influence was doubtless the final force necessary to bring about the establishment of the eight-hour day.

President Harding Won the 8-Hour Day

Unofficial forces had been laboring to accomplish this end for some time. The Christian Science Monitor has conducted for many months an earnest propaganda for the establishment of more humane conditions in the mills of this great corporation. At no time has there been any brusque refusal on the part of Judge Gary, but his attitude has been one of indefinite procrastination, which led to a certain irritation and acrimony among those who believed that there was no reason why conditions of labor in American mills should be less humane than those in England or France. The matter seemed to have reached something of an impasse when the President himself took the matter in hand, asking the steel manufacturers to meet him in conference at the White House. At that conference no voice was raised in favor of the indefinite continuance of the twelve-hour day, but all agreed that the time was not ripe for the substitution of the eight-hour schedule. When the American Iron and Steel Institute published its famous report, virtually declaring that the change must be indefinitely postponed, the President wrote to Judge Gary a letter in which he said:

I am wondering if it would not be possible for the steel industry to consider giving an undertaking that before there shall be any reduction in the staff or employees of the industry through any recession of demand for steel products, or at any time when there is a surplus of labor available, that then the change should be made from the two shifts to the three.

This letter was written in the middle of last June. Today the end of the twelve-hour day is not merely in sight; it is beginning to be an accomplished fact, for the very institute which but a few months ago announced that the reform must be indefinitely postponed announces that the change will begin at once and that it will continue as rapidly as the supply of labor will permit. That there is a qualifying clause in this promise will not escape the attention of careful observers. There is no reason, however, as yet to question the good faith of those who are attempting to accomplish this essential reform. Nor is there reason to exaggerate the possible antagonism of the workers, based on the fact that they are to receive \$4 for eight hours as compared with \$4.80 for the former working day. Both of these apparent obstacles are merely incidental and are not likely to delay long the complete disappearance of the twelve-hour schedule from the steel mills.

At Tacoma, on July 5, the President said, "I should be proud indeed if my Administration were marked by the final passing of the twelve-hour working day in American life." This pride he may well have felt in his last moments, since the reform for which he so sincerely labored is indeed an accomplished fact.

WHILE there is no reason to doubt that, impelled by a kindly desire to help, many a doctor has obtained, and is obtaining, beneficial results from his efforts in behalf of his patients, this does not mean that the methods he employs are "scientific" or that the basis upon which they are built is correct. In every age and in all climes the medicine man, or his equivalent, has existed or today exists. By his methods of practice many sicknesses apparently disappear—often, moreover, in quite a miraculous manner. Whether he makes use of incantations or potions, of plasters or magic abracadabras, there will be some among those who come to him for assistance who will receive the benefit they crave.

The "Accomplishments" of Vivisection

There is a story told, for example, in a standard work of psychotherapy, of one Elisha Perkins, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in his home in Connecticut, invented what he designated by the imposing name of Perkins' Tractors. These instruments consisted of two pieces of alloyed metal which were placed in contact with the patient and in some mysterious manner were supposed to draw out the latter's diseases. And they worked! Indeed, for a number of years, and over a large area, they were quite the vogue, even crossing the ocean to England and the continent of Europe. But they became discredited, and today who ever hears of them?

Anyone who has been in touch with the medical thought of the world for the past decade or two will be able to recall several examples of healing methods which have attained unusual prominence for a while—and always on the basis of results—only to sink into oblivion in the course of time. A turtle cure for this, and a serum cure for that, a vaccine protective for a third disease, and in every instance cured or immunized patients are the evidence upon which the new procedure is built. Some of them are sponsored by the regular medical profession, some are professed and practiced by so-called charlatans or quacks—that is to say, in most instances, by those

who practice in a manner not approved by the regular school of medicine. But in almost every case their end is the same—first modification, and finally relegation to the pile of discard.

Among the latest of these much-advertised means of cure is the system of therapeutics built upon animal experimentation, or vivisection. It differs but little from the earlier and cruder methods, except in so far as it is completely backed by orthodox medicine. And it is getting results at the present time. That is to be expected. The force of human belief is strongly behind it, and the skeptical tendencies of the human mind have not been aroused yet to see the fallacies of its practice.

DURING the week of the British Empire Forestry Conference in Ottawa, the first of a squadron of Canadian-built amphibian flying machines set out for forestry patrol work in the Canadian west.

British Empire Forestry

When the foresters of the British Empire meet again in conference, three years hence, it is possible that a well-organized airplane service will be available for them, to make a survey of the forest resources in that part of the Empire where they meet. On this occasion, they are touring Canada in a commodious National train. An aerial survey of the whole of the forest resources of the Empire will doubtless be achieved within a very few years, even though, as Lord Lovat, chairman of the British Empire Forestry Conference, stated, one-third of the forests of the world are under the British flag. At the conference in Ottawa, there were foresters from the United Kingdom, India, Ontario, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Malay States, Ceylon, British Guiana, Straits Settlements, British West Indies, and the Irish Free State—the newest recruit to the mission of forest conservation and orderly development of resources.

While the importance of forestry in the British Isles is not being overlooked, the great field of opportunity is apparently in the dominions and colonies. During the tour of the foresters through Canada, they will see many thousands of miles of forest land where there is much elementary work to be done, involving surveying, mapping, land classification and estimating the timber resources.

The expansion of the pulp and paper industry is helping to direct public attention to the value of forest conservation and intensive forestry. The universities are beginning to make a greater contribution to this fine work. British Columbia gives a four years' course in forestry, and other Canadian universities are also equipped to turn out technically trained men for the service. The profession of forestry appeals to the college man who is prepared to "rough it," who is happy in an outdoor occupation, and who can look after himself in the remote places, away from the beaten tracks of civilization. The task of administering one-third of the forests of the world should furnish great opportunities for service. Public interest is needed to assure adequate support to the foresters.

Editorial Notes

AS FIXED as the hills in Vermont among which he was reared, Calvin Coolidge has retained, in manner and diction, those attributes which for many years in the United States have been associated with the term "Yankee." He is true to the type which has seemed to be passing in this country and which has made for New England so many outstanding figures.

Years ago, when Mr. Coolidge first entered public life, the methods of pronunciation which are common coin in Vermont came with him into the halls of the Massachusetts State House, where they played no mean part in enabling him to take the place in the political succession of the Republican Party which led to the gubernatorial chair. It was said, years ago, of Mr. Coolidge, and in a whimsical, yet sententious, way, that "In politics great things await the man who can pronounce the word 'now' as does Calvin Coolidge."

Be all this as it may, Calvin Coolidge has apparently never sought to change his manner of speech from that he first learned when he trudged over the snow-covered hills of the Green Mountain State to the little country district school to absorb the fundamentals of a thoroughly American education. He speaks as his forefathers did, and his methods of thought run true to the sturdiness and integrity of the hill people among whom he spent the early years of his life. He is proud of the fact that he is a "Yankee" and that "his speech bewrayeth him."

WATERBURY, Connecticut, wins dubious publicity in the announcement that during June of this year, as compared with the same month in 1922, the number of work permits granted for the employment of children in industry increased 800 per cent. Although it has been the general practice in northern states to point to southern states as examples of atrocious child labor conditions, it is not generally realized that the State of Connecticut is more backward in social legislation than almost any other state in the United States.

PERHAPS never more practically than within the last few days has it been illustrated how closely the people of the whole world are linked together by the devices and appliances which have been perfected for the dissemination of important news. From the far western city of San Francisco, in America, there went forth with the speed of light the word which told of the event which was of tremendous moment to all nations. In almost the twinkling of an eye that message was carried beyond the seas and into the remotest places. A century ago such an accomplishment was scarcely dreamed of. And yet today how commonplace such a feat seems!

France and Immigration

By SILEY HUDDLESTON

ONE of the gravest problems which presents itself to France is its depopulation. In a political sense the fact is of importance; and it may well be that, if one traced the matter to its roots, it would be found that, just because France is so vastly outnumbered in respect of inhabitants by Germany, there has arisen a certain fear which is responsible for the worst phases of the anti-German attitude of the country.

But the dwindling native population, with the corresponding encouragement to immigration, may also be considered from the point of view of industry and commerce. France has now before it the possibility of becoming one of the strongest nations economically in Europe, but it suffers a terrible handicap on account of its low birth rate and the consequent reluctance of many Frenchmen to develop business or to concern themselves with the conditions of the new generation. During the war it was natural enough that foreign labor should be imported. There were Kabyl street sweepers, Annamite chauffeurs, Negro porters, and Chinese laborers. All the races and all the colors had, as it were, rendezvous on French soil.

Since the war the need of supplementary labor has not diminished. Italians and Spaniards are particularly numerous in France, the latter chiefly employed in the vineyards and in agriculture, and the former in road making and various industries. It will be readily understood that the United States attracts Spanish and Italian laborers much more than does France, and it is beginning to be suggested that the Latin countries do not sufficiently meet the needs of France. The Slav countries have begun to furnish their share of immigrants. The Poles, the Czechoslovaks, and the Southern Slavs are now responding in considerable numbers to the French appeal.

The immigration of Poles has indeed been organized, and it is estimated that 150,000 Polish workers are with their families in France. The other Slav countries have not yet sent many workers to France, but the inflow is beginning and it is easy to foresee that in a few years there will be at least 1,000,000 Slavs occupied in mining and metallurgy and in agriculture. With the virtual closing of American ports to more than a comparatively small proportion of the would-be Slav immigrants, they are bound to turn their steps toward France. The occasional signs of xenophobia—the detestation of the foreigner—which are to be observed in France, need not be taken too seriously. There are from time to time little outbreaks of indignation, but, while the native population remains unequal to the proper exploitation of the potential resources of France, it will be obligatory to recruit labor power from beyond the French frontiers.

Nevertheless, although France is not yet by any means "saturated," as the United States is sometimes held to be, with foreigners, the time is not far distant when it will be desirable to frame some special legislation. It is impossible to admit the stranger without elaborating rules and regulations. Even the Communists, who boast of their international feelings in respect of workers, are beginning to be alarmed at the competition, which they say will bring down wages. There is hardly an industry, hardly a center of production, in which it would not be easy to constitute a group of foreign workers, and the Communists accuse the French capitalists of organizing systematically the importation of labor with ulterior motives. In the oil refineries and the soap factories of Marseilles, in the mines of the Loire, in the chemical workshops of the Paris suburbs, the Mediterranean peoples can be found congregated, living on very little and content with the most primitive conditions of comfort.

The Poles are especially to be found in the north, and the Spaniards in the Midi and in central France. There are Greeks and Turks, Hungarians, and men of the Levant; there are scattered all over the country contingents of Italians who have for some reason or another been compelled to leave their own land—and there are certain figures which suggest that the Italians alone who have been assimilated must number nearly three-quarters of a million.

The danger from the point of view of the French artisan is that these immigrants are generally subdued and amenable, and must tend, therefore, to reduce the whole standard of living which has been hardly won by the French trade-unions. The whole problem is extremely complicated, and it is certain that before long it will form the subject of careful inquiry by the trade-unions on one side and the French authorities on the other.

With Reference to William James

IT is the usual belief that America has had no philosophers, writes V. F. Calverton in *The Modern Quarterly*. This is untrue. There have been idealists of the Jonathan Edwards type, deists of the Jefferson kind, materialists like Joseph Priestly and Benjamin Rush, realists like Beasley and Witherpoon, pragmatists like Pierce and William James—here we come to moderns—instrumentalists like Professor Dewey and "Critical realists" like Professors Drake and Santayana, and new or "naive realists" like Professor Holt. Yet none of their works stand out pre-eminently as do those of European philosophers; they possess knowledge of little more than phases, they have no metaphysical sense of wholeness. Though they frequently wrote, and those that are living still write, of the inevitable relation between cause and effect, they never seem to recognize the necessity of studying things in that specific relation. They studied life disjointedly. They did not see the relation between things, between poetry and economics, for instance, or between realism and geology, or painting and metaphysics.

Of all of them William James made the greatest attempt to be comprehensive. He went out into life for his data and tried to co-ordinate his findings as simply and as clearly as he could. He did much to bring philosophy into closer relation with the realities of ordinary life; he succeeded in giving philosophy a practical turn that his predecessors had failed to do. Yet, like the rest, he did not see far enough, or understandingly enough, into the things he was examining. He was more "tender-minded" himself than he suspected. When he got to difficult points he fell back on the usual generalities, and it is because of that tendency, that timidity of attack, that his work has chiefly suffered. The mere fact that certain causes seem so multifarious, bewildering and intangible that the mind at present cannot detail them does not excuse us for trying to explain them by such subterfuges as spontaneous generation, or God, or the like. And that is exactly what James has done often, more particularly in his essay on "Great Men and Their Environment." But this tendency is the tendency of all American philosophy—in fact, of most of the philosophy of the world. And that is why it has gotten so rarely to the roots of the things it has tried to analyze. That is why the matter of great men has always remained a mystery even to these so highly sophisticated minds.